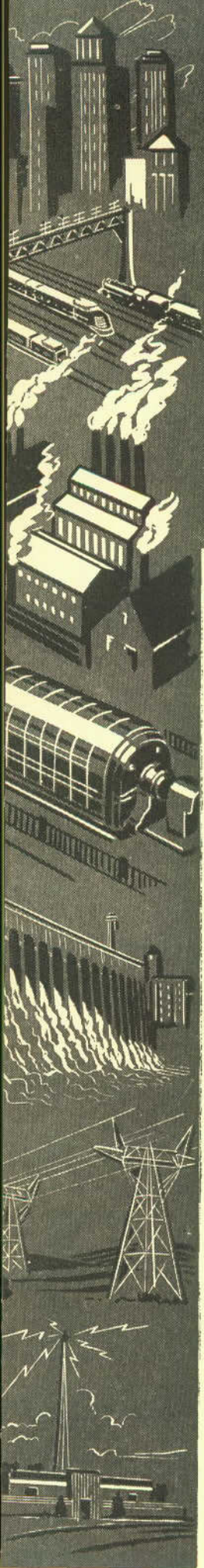


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



PUBLIC WORKS—PERMANENT

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1939

NO. 8

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



## *A Letter*

"When my husband died he left absolutely nothing beside his good name except his life insurance policy of \$6,500. Without the policy I do not know what I would have done. I would either have had to have been completely dependent upon my brother or gone on relief.

"Of my three children, my eldest son is the only one working, and his small earnings would barely keep him alive if he had to depend upon them entirely. My second son just graduated from high school. Without the insurance policy he would not have been able to finish school. With the prospects now for young boys finding jobs he will not be able to help for some time. My daughter is only eleven and will be a dependent for many years.

"With the prompt payment of the policy all of the necessary funeral expenses were paid, as well as all the debts. The rest will gradually be used for living expenses. With careful management I hope to make it last for four or five years. By that time I hope that my boys will be in a position to take charge. I am glad that I did not have to burden my children with their father's debts and that they, at least, can start life with a clean slate and have a few years to learn independence.

"—Mrs. R. P. G."

## AMERICAN STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

G. M. Bugniazet, President

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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## Contents

	Page
Frontispiece - - - - -	394
Public Works: Balance Wheel of Capitalism - - - - -	395
Tracy Testifies Before Monopoly Committee - - - - -	398
Senator Norris Honored by T. V. A. Workers - - - - -	400
Professor Arnold Writes a Brief - - - - -	401
Bare Neutral Gets Another Setback - - - - -	402
Non-Union Utilities Seek Control of Foremen - - - - -	403
Pole Top Method of Resuscitation - - - - -	404
Oregon Gag Law Dissected by Student - - - - -	406
General Motors Exhibit Masterpiece of Design - - - - -	407
Technology Takes Its Way in Construction - - - - -	408
Casey Dies at Same Hour in St. Louis - - - - -	410
Keaveney Pays Mortal Debt at Baltimore - - - - -	411
Editorials - - - - -	412
Woman's Work - - - - -	414
Women's Auxiliary - - - - -	415
Correspondence - - - - -	416
Cartoon—"That's Right, Now That He's Down, Kick Him!" - - - - -	422
Co-operating Manufacturers - - - - -	433
In Memoriam - - - - -	437
Local Union Official Receipts - - - - -	445

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

One of the signs of these stirring times is the interest in fundamentals. Here is an illustration:

Chain drug stores in Washington, D. C., are selling a book called "What the Constitution says." This pamphlet sells for 25 cents and is advertised as a new way to read the Constitution. Its author, Alan Robert Murray, has taken the text of the Constitution and re-arranged it under convenient sub-headings.

For instance, Mr. Murray has taken the 21 amendments which are so vital to the modernization of this great document and placed them in the body of the Constitution exactly where they belong through their meaning and application, "instead of being allowed to tag on at the end."

He goes further. He takes those portions of the original document which are nullified by the amendments and eliminates them altogether. Continuing this bold process, the author eliminates provisions in the original document which are no longer applicable today. The result is one of the most readable books and one of the most interesting that has come to our desk for a long time. As the author himself says, "The finished document that emerges has power, clarity, continuity and interest that were previously unsuspected by most people."

Many of our readers are familiar with modern versions of the Bible. These modern versions offend some people because they miss the so-called biblical language. On the other hand, other people find new inspiration in the Bible because of the modern language. Some such process takes place after one views his Constitution not as a musty old document, but as a living body of law.

This author has also done a service to citizens inasmuch as he has brought back to their minds again the great fundamental tenets upon which the government rests.

The book can be purchased from the author at 1440 Chapin St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Our cover picture this month is by courtesy the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

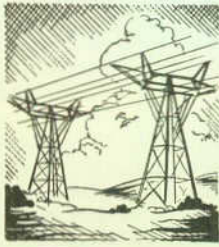




Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

Functions in the building industry are not simple. Tasks are various. Above is an important skill, involving responsibility over efficiency and human life—the signalman.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 8

## PUBLIC WORKS: *Balance Wheel of Capitalism*

Permanent agency now erected — Impossible to  
operate economic system without stabilizing aids.

**W**ALTER Lippman, after a visit to the New York World's Fair, stated recently that the import of the fair is the new emphasis upon public works. Mr. Lippman has been an outspoken critic of the New Deal and cannot be considered a radical. The fact is, that prior to the present era when public works had become a political issue, all reputable economists recognized the importance of public works as a balance wheel of capitalistic economy. As long as capitalism feels the ebb and flow of business cycles, statesmen will try to find some offset for the downward ebb of business. No better practical solution has been offered than public works.

New meaning to public works as a practical instrument of creating better times is now given by the creation of the Federal Works Agency under the President's reorganization plan. The Federal Works Agency is now in charge of John M. Carmody, former head of the Rural Electrification Administration, and a former member of the National Labor Board.

The new Federal Works Agency includes the following important operations:

- Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- Works Progress Administration
- Public Works Administration
- Bureau of Public Roads
- Public Buildings branches of the National Park Service
- Treasury Department's Procurement Division
- United States Housing Administration
- Electric Home and Farm Authority
- Disaster Loan Corporation
- R. F. C. Mortgage Company
- Federal National Mortgage Association
- Federal Home Loan Bank Board
- Home Owners Loan Corporation

Federal Housing Administration  
Export-Import Bank of Washington  
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Carmody has a record of achievement as a public servant and in the field of labor relations.

### LABOR'S CONTENTION

Before Public Works had entered the arena of current policies, economists were saying in learned books what many labor people were saying from rostrums and labor platforms, namely, that planned spacing of government expenditures could be made to cushion recurring depressions so that work could be created when needed without loss to the state.

Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard School of Business Administration, in his book "Modern Economic Society" says:

"It has been frequently suggested that demand during periods of depression might be increased by concentrating public construction as far as possible into these periods. As a matter of fact, public construction is often unusually large during the early stages of the depression, and thus tends for a time to reduce the severity of the depression. Voters are naturally most ready to authorize large public expenditures during boom periods—when everyone is prosperous. But the time required to prepare plans and let contracts often delays the actual construction until many months after it was authorized. This is why public construction may be large early in the depression. Depression, itself, however, discourages the initiation of new public works and thus, during the latter months of a business recession, there is likely to be a substantial drop in public construction. This drop may continue into the period of business revival itself and no doubt often delays the revival."

Carroll R. Daugherty, now with the Wages and Hours Board, formerly with the University of Pittsburgh, in his book "Labor Problems in American Industry," declares:

"There is no desire to hold up necessary construction at any time, but it is believed that cities especially are prone to build in prosperity when interest rates and prices of materials are high and do nothing in depression when savings could be effected through lower prices. Intelligent pre-planning and deferment could thus save money for taxpayers and provide work for laid-off workers. Even more fundamental is the belief that new construction in sizable volume, by providing new purchasing power through wages and by giving orders for building materials to various plants, would in turn stimulate a great many other industries in the country into renewed activity, so that the cumulative effect of increased employment and wages all along the line would be to bring back business from the verge of depression. Conversely, the deferment of construction would at least not add to the rising prices and business activity during prosperity."

Moreover, it is apparent that upon the rational use of public works there is being built a whole new economic philosophy, not only for the United States, but for countries with similar modified capitalist economy. In 1937, the director of the International Labour Office, Harold Butler, declared to the 1937 International Labour Conference, at Geneva:

"It may be doubted that there is now a single government in the world which can truthfully claim that it practices a laissez faire policy, or even whether there is a single government which would not repudiate such a suggestion with some indignation. \* \* \*

"It is true that the old principles of economic policy have been abandoned by most countries with extreme reluctance as a matter of self-preservation. Once abandoned, however, they cannot be restored to their former pinnacle. They





HAROLD L. ICKES

His handling of public works has been distinguished by fairness and honesty.

have been dethroned for better or for worse."

#### LABOR LEARNS LESSONS

Labor has learned certain definite things from the depression. The old economy was a theory of free enterprise which was supposed to operate more or less automatically under the auspices of immutable laws, such as the law of supply and demand. Under this view, it was supposed that free enterprise competed in a free market and that prices were fixed by the law of supply and demand, and that labor's price for its services—called wages—was fixed by an immutable law. Please remember that the question of hours is vitally intermeshed with the question of wages.

This theory has passed away. We know that the so-called laws of the old order operate only in a distinctly limited area. Prices are not fixed in the open market, but more by decree of large enterprises or by government pressures.

In the United States such economists as Harold G. Moulton, William T. Foster, George Soule, Gardiner Means; in Great Britain such economists as J. M. Keynes, G. D. H. Cole; in Sweden, Gustav Cassel now all give sanction for contentions that labor has been making for half a century. There was a time when labor's policy of high wages was treated with derision. This is no longer the case.

Controlled enterprise, rather than free enterprise, is the order of the day. Labor finds itself in this type of economy and must adjust itself to it. Attention is directed to certain important operating principles which drive with the impact

of a full-volumed flood against the ancient platitudes of employers.

1. Contrary to popular belief and the assertions of some economists and many employers, the present economic system operates upon a policy of restricted production. Even in so-called good years, practically no industry operates at full capacity. According to a study made by Brookings Institution, even in the prosperous period culminating in 1929, our normal production was nearer to 80 per cent of practical capacity utilized and nearer to 70 per cent of theoretical capacity utilized.

2. The only solution for unemployment, in particular that unemployment arising from the rapid introduction of labor-destroying devices—and the only solution for world wide poverty of the masses and periodic depressions is a rapid reversal of this foregoing policy of restricted production and the institution of full-volumed production.

3. A policy of full-volumed production would particularly and greatly benefit all workers.

4. What must be done to increase production? There are just two things that appear possible when taking into account all the factors of progress in industrial efficiency and organization, and these are to increase consumption and to balance production with consumption.

5. It is at once apparent that this new goal—in counter-distinction to the whole objective of laissez faire—cannot be achieved through the old routes, namely, by great dividends, high profits and low wages.

The new avenue appears to be to allocate less of the produced wealth to the non-consumers of consumers' goods, and more of the produced wealth to the consumers of consumers' goods. These latter are the great masses of the people in all countries of the world.

#### NEW INSIGHT INTO ECONOMICS

The great lesson of the depression in America bears forcibly upon this contention. The old classical economists took the position that it did not make much difference as to who got what. They took the position that if produced wealth were translated into dividends and profits or plowed back into the business, all the people would reap benefits of such distribution. We know now that this is an error. Dr. Harold G. Moulton in "The Formation of Capital," says:

"The rapid growth of savings as compared with consumption in the decade of the twenties resulted in a supply of

investment money quite out of proportion to the volume of securities being floated for purposes of expanding plant and equipment, while at the same time the flow of funds through consumptive channels was inadequate to absorb—at the prices at which goods were offered for sale—the potential output of our existing productive capacity. The excess savings which entered the investment market served to inflate the prices of securities and to produce financial instability. A larger relative flow of funds through consumptive channels would have led not only to a large utilization of existing productive capacity, but also to a more rapid growth of plant and equipment."

In short, our way back to prosperity is our way forward to an increasingly better standard of living through a new distribution of income. Only in this way can we increase production, and only in this way can we balance production with consumption. As Dr. Moulton has pointed out in "The Recovery Problem," in 1936 the national income of approximately 60 billion dollars should have provided an equivalent of \$1,800 per year to each family. If, however, the latent capacity of our industrial machine had been unleashed, the national income in 1936 would have been 72 billion dollars, which would have permitted each family \$2,200 for that year.

Public works must be regarded, therefore, as a tool by which income is redistributed. If depression is allowed to take its mechanical course without interference, it becomes merely a process by which the great middle class and the workers are liquidated to the advantage of the better-advantaged financial groups.

#### SECRETARY ICKES REPORTS

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, just before he retired from the administration of the Public Works Administration, sent an important letter to the President of the United States, recounting the effect of public works upon the income of wage earners:

"The President,  
"The White House.  
"My dear Mr. President: \*

"New studies now enable me to report to you on the effect upon communities of the spending of wages created at the sites of your PWA projects.

"Fifty-nine per cent of the wage dollar going to workers on PWA construction goes to the grocer, the clothier and the landlord. During the last six years, the workmen who found employment on PWA projects earned wages totaling \$1,205,452,000 and spent this amount in their communities.

"These facts were disclosed in an analysis prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, which follows up other studies undertaken under your direction of the economic effect of your public works programs. This latest study reveals the 'economic distribution' of the wages and indicates what goods



and services are purchased by the workers, and how the expenditure of wages benefits the general community. The study shows that:

"1. Since 1933, a total of \$1,205,452,000 has been paid out by private contractors in wages on PWA project construction sites.

2. Families of workers on PWA construction jobs spent this \$1,205,452,000 in the following proportions:

Item	Dollars	Percent
Food	\$388,156,000	32
Clothing	130,189,000	11
Housing	191,667,000	16
Household operation	138,627,000	12
Furnishings and equipment	53,040,000	4
Transportation	109,696,000	9
Recreation	65,094,000	5
Medical care	50,629,000	4
Other items	78,354,000	7

"This table shows that wages from our projects since 1933 bought more than a third of a billion dollars worth of food-stuffs, more than \$130,000,000 worth of clothing, \$191,000,000 worth of housing and paid for \$138,000,000 worth of coal, electricity, water, paint, house repairs and other items necessary for running a household. These wages bought \$53,000,000 worth of refrigerators, furniture, rugs and carpets, curtains, beds and other home furnishings. They purchased \$109,000,000 worth of automobiles, tires, gasoline and oil, and bus, train and street car transportation. More than \$65,000,000 flowed into the industries and businesses offering movies, or sporting events or which make available recreational activities. More than \$50,000,000 went to medical institutions, to physicians, surgeons and other medical attention. Some \$78,000,000 went for savings, insurance, investment and other expenditures.

"This report supplements and extends other PWA studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which have been presented to you. Previously the bureau measured the heavy orders flowing to industry from the construction of PWA projects and showed the benefits which accrue to industry because of public works. The current report meters direct economic benefits which also flow back to the community which builds a project.

"Some popular realization of these benefits to business, I believe, is responsible for the high degree of approval which has been registered throughout the nation whenever communities have voted on bond issues to provide the local, and major, share of construction costs. During the 1938 program, 81 per cent of the bond elections for PWA projects carried. An equally high ratio of approvals prevailed during preceding programs. Through these elections, the nation has consistently voted four-to-one in favor of your PWA projects.

"Under your instructions the Public Works Administration has consistently sought to develop facts and conclusions which will make it possible intelligently to guide a public works program to a

definite and previously determined goal. The pay roll expenditure data which I have presented here rounds out a body of facts which, if applied, can immeasurably aid in the formulation of future policy with respect to public works. When the new Federal Works Agency takes up its activities it will have the benefit of this knowledge and data accumulated by the PWA.

"Sincerely yours,

"HAROLD L. ICKES,  
"Administrator."

At the 1937 conference of the International Labour Office at Geneva, a recommendation was concurred in which created a committee to study the planning of public works. The economist who has thought most boldly in this field is J. Maynard Keynes, of England. Mr. Keynes' plan called for extensive expenditures by the governments of nations of the world as a means for reviving prosperity through increasing world prices and purchasing power. Mr. Keynes endeavors to meet the usual objections against large scale government expenditures. The two principal objections are: That such expenditures give only meager employment to the unemployed in proportion to the sums expended, and second, that they cause a serious strain on government budgets. Mr. Keynes admits that the amount of labor directly employed on public works is small, but he contends that the materials used and their transportation also give employment, as do wages received and spent by the newly employed. Moreover, the construction industry in particular is a dynamic industry and energizes many related industries. That Mr. Keynes' program attracted widespread attention is indicated by the fact that the "Index," the publication of the New York Trust Company, has noted it with emphasis.

Several stages are involved in the operation of the plan and to attain success each stage must be effective. In the first stage, according to Mr. Keynes, bank credit must be cheap and abundant. While only a relatively small part of the necessary expenditures can safely be financed by short-term bank credit in the early period of anticipated recovery, bank credit must be relied upon as a source of working capital, once revival of business has definitely taken place. This first stage is contingent upon each central bank being "freed from anxiety by feeling itself to possess adequate resources of international money." It should be noted that expansion of credit is included in the reflationary measures proposed in this country. An extension of credit is neces-



JOHN M. CARMODY  
New administrator of expanded Public Works agency.

sary, for instance, for the sale of the projected mortgage relief bonds.

In the second stage, the long-term interest rate must be "low for all reasonably sound borrowers."

Even when these two stages have been reached, Mr. Keynes says, private business enterprise is not likely to make sufficiently large expenditures to be effective, since private business will not undertake expansion until output has increased and profits have begun to recover. For this reason, it is held that government expenditures on a large scale are required as the stimulus needed to start the commodity price levels moving upward. Hitherto, governments have been loath to undertake such large scale expenditures as are called for under this plan except in the event of war.

Before world prices can be raised, however, a fourth stage must be reached in which programs involving sufficiently large public expenditures are set in operation in various countries throughout the world. The traditional method of financing such expenditures is through direct foreign loans to the weaker debtor nations by those which are financially stronger. There is but slight possibility of this course of action being followed at the present time. Consequently, Mr. Keynes has proposed a plan for providing an international currency, amounting at the maximum to \$5,000,000,000 of gold notes, which would be released when prices are abnormally low and withdrawn again as prices rise too fast.

These gold notes, as provided in the plan, would have a face value expressed

(Continued on page 444)



# TRACY Testifies Before MONOPOLY Committee

Brings evidence to indicate local, competitive character of construction industry.

*Dan W. Tracy, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, appeared before the National Temporary Economic Committee (Monopoly Committee) on July 12. His testimony was received with acclaim. Below major questions and answers are given.*

**Give your name and position.**

Dan W. Tracy, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

**What is the size and scope of your organization?**

We have approximately 200,000 members in the United States, Canada, the Panama Canal and Alaska.

**Are all of these members in the construction industry?**

No, approximately 42 per cent only. The balance, 58 per cent, lies in other fields, namely, electric utility, telephone, electrical manufacturing, railroads, marine, radio broadcasting and kindred lines.

**Are you familiar with the construction industry?**

Yes, quite familiar, because for many years I handled the business of local unions in the construction industry and believe that I am familiar with their problems, and with the problems of the construction industry. As president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, there pass through my office every day in every year the major problems that confront workers in the construction industry.

**What is the character of the construction industry as you have found it?**

I am glad that you asked me that question. The construction industry, as everyone knows, is of large scope. Taken as a whole, it is big business, but actually it is only a loose collection of small businesses. Recently a questionnaire was sent out to electrical contractors in this country, including large and small, and this mailing covered 15,000 names. Our union has contracts with 4,000 electrical contractors. Even the so-called large firms or companies in the construction industry are small businesses when compared with the giants such as the Bell Telephone System, the General Electric Company, General Motors or Henry Ford.

## MONOPOLY CHARGE UNFOUNDED

The very decentralized and local character of the construction industry appears to preclude an assumption of collu-

sion in restraint of trade or monopoly. If we had a centralized industry with a few large firms, it appears to me, the assumption of monopoly would be more justified.

**In spite of the fact that the industry has the characteristics which you have just described, is it not the fact that its activities have included many arrangements of the type generally referred to as being in restraint of trade?**

I do not believe any arrangement entails restraint of trade and I believe that such an arrangement is only theoretically conceivable. Yet if and when it were possible, I am certain that you would have to call it non-economic collusion in restraint of trade inasmuch as it could not possibly affect the general economic situation in the United States because it would be a local arrangement merely. The construction industry, moreover, can be taken either in a narrow or broad sense. It can be taken merely in the sense of housing construction. This is purely local in character. Or it can be taken in the larger sense of the accumulation of raw materials, transportation of these materials, the fabrication of these materials in mills and factories, and finally their assemblage on the house sites. The manufacturing branch of the construction industry is different from the purely construction branch inasmuch as there are larger companies dominating the field—much larger in financial power and scope than those companies in the construction business proper.

**Mr. Tracy, have you any statistics as to what percentage of the cost of the construction of residential building goes to the wage bill or to labor's share?**

This has shrunk considerably during the last seven years. For many years the ratio was 50-50, that is 50 per cent of the builder's funds went to the purchase of builder's materials and 50 per cent to labor. The ratio now is about 35 to 65, that is 35 per cent of the construction job goes to labor and 65 per cent to materials. Even put on the most conservative basis, I can state with assurance that the ratio now is from 33 to 42 per cent for labor as compared with 67 and 58 per cent for materials.

## LABOR'S SHARE SHRINKING

A report made by the Public Works Administration to President Roosevelt in June, 1939, states: "On a PWA project 35.7 per cent of the expenditures are for



PRESIDENT TRACY

labor; the balance, 64.3 goes for material." This report is borne out by figures we have gathered on residential building both of public and private character.

As early as October, 1932, the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Department of Labor had evidence of this trend toward lower labor costs. In Atlanta, Ga., the labor cost on construction jobs was as low as 29.9 per cent. In Dallas, Texas, it was as low as 26 per cent. The highest figure given was for Boston, Mass., at 43.1 per cent. The Purdue University Housing Research project so-called places the percentage of labor between 28 and 33 per cent.

Incidentally, we should state that the electrical part of any given job represents only about 3 per cent of the total cost.

**Have you any figures as to how much workers in the electrical field made on an average?**

Yes, I do. Our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT keeps rather close tab on our employment problems in our union. If an electrical worker worked full-time a 40-hour week for 52 weeks, he would have worked in 1938, 2,080 hours per year. Figures from 47 cities indicate, however, that the average hours per man per year were 1,276.9 hours. This indicates a sub-normal employment based upon a full-time year. The average hourly wage for inside electrical workers for the entire inside section of the union was \$1.20 an hour. These figures are based upon reports from 140 cities. On the basis of average hours worked our man earned \$1,532.28 in 1938. Following the same line of figuring in 1939, the average wage of \$1.21 would mean an average of \$1,545.05. This is hardly a profiteering income for skilled workers in a basic industry.

This figure of \$1,532 must be regarded as a more or less theoretical figure because it represents work hours in principal industrial cities rather than in the smaller towns in outlying districts.

**Can you tell us as to the extent of unionization on low-cost housing projects and residential building generally?**



Yes, sir, I can. As a matter of fact numerous low-cost housing projects have been erected under government auspices on a purely non-union basis. Moreover, the residential field so-called throughout the United States has been characterized by non-union conditions. In view of the fact that there is a differential of from 10 to 40 per cent between union and non-union wage scales, it is apparent that the reason for the failure to produce low-cost housing on a low-cost basis cannot be traced to wage conditions at all. It seems to me that the whole theoretical case against unions and union wage scales in this particular field falls to the ground upon this fact alone.

**How does your organization function in its dealings with employers of labor? Does it have contracts with individual contractors?**

We do occasionally make contracts with trade associations, but on the whole our contracts are with individual contractors.

**Mr. Tracy, is your wage scale uniform throughout the United States?**

#### BASIS OF WAGE SCALE

It is not. Far from that. Since our contracts are made with individual contractors and by localities, our wage scales vary greatly throughout the United States. We have wage scales as low as \$1 an hour and wage scales as high as \$2 an hour. The wage scale is determined by local conditions, by the degree of prosperity of the community and by the bargaining force of our local organization.

**In addition to provisions governing wage rates and hours of employment, does your organization set up standards giving other phases of the employer-employee relationship?**

Yes.

**What are the working rules? Give examples.**

To answer that, let me explain certain things about working rules. In the first place, working rules attest to the competitive character of the building construction industry. A working rule can be defined as a protective measure against conditions arising under competitive conditions of one builder against another. It is unreasonable to believe, therefore, that working rules are evidence of monopolistic conditions if they arise out of competition. They merely cushion the shock of competition.

Dr. William Haber, author of "Industrial Relations in the Building Industry," published by Harvard University, probably the most reliable work in this field, says: "The rules of the union are protective devices to protect highly competitive forces from endangering the standard rate of pay and other union conditions. Many of the regulations enforced at present or in the past are closely related to objective conditions found in the industry, and correction of such conditions is the first essential toward a sane approach to this vexing problem."

In the second place, it must be noted that working rules are a growth largely.

They are not a set of restrictions promulgated in any given city by the union, but formulae worked out over a period of years at the instance of abuses.

#### DO NOT RESTRICT TRADE

In the third place, working rules are restrictions which I believe cannot possibly affect the economics of the industry. I recently looked over the working rules of one of our large local unions and here is the type of rule that has been set up.

Rule requiring foremen who are members of the union to employ union members.

Rule forbidding members to borrow tools from other mechanics on the job.

Rule requiring contractors to carry a bond which fully protects the members of the union for their wages.

Rule requiring that a contractor elect to come under workmen's compensation law.

Rule requiring that foremen shall notify an authorized physician of any injury to a member on the job.

Rule against the so-called kickback in wages.

Rule requiring that the worker keep a written employment record.

Rule forbidding working with non-union men.

Rule regulating overtime.

**Mr. Tracy, has your union built up any working rules that limit the amount of work the members of your organization may do?**

To answer that directly, no. I have seen in the public press statements that union members of the building trades sabotaged a job, but if we go to figures, we will find a steady curve of efficiency upward by

building trades workers. The very fact that the labor bill is falling is an indication of increased efficiency. No one is capable of saying that a union limits production. Jobs differ. What might be a good day's stint on one job may be impossible of fulfillment on another. Moreover, production must be seen in relationship to quality of work, and in my own organization we have constantly striven to give the highest quality of local performance. Some of our local unions require their members to correct mistakes and faulty work without any additional expense to customer or contractor. We believe that critics of the building trades who talk glibly about sabotage are doing it merely for a sinister purpose. Until there are work standards set up for each craft by an authorized agency, no one has a right to say that unions limit production. To my knowledge such statements have never been supported by facts; and I know from personal experience that unions do not limit production on any job.

From your testimony it is evident that you do not believe labor or labor practices have had a deterrent effect on housing. Would you care to give the committee your views as to why adequate dwelling accommodations are not being made available for that portion of the population whose incomes fall between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per year?

#### LOWER THIRD CANNOT BUY

The answer is simple. At least one-third of our population does not make enough money to afford to live in a house of their own or in a house of adequate

(Continued on page 448)



SENATOR JOSEPH O'MAHONEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE MONOPOLY COMMITTEE, WITH REPORTERS



# SENATOR NORRIS *Honored* by T. V. A. WORKERS

Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council holds unique Labor Day celebration. Presents notable bust by Kathleen Wheeler.

**G**REAT men do not need monuments other than their accomplishments. However, those whom they benefit delight in erecting souvenirs of permanence in order that coming generations may not forget their benefactors. Probably no man in public life has a greater record of permanent accomplishment than Senator George W. Norris. Never an ambitious man, never one who sought after power or distinction, Senator Norris has a signal record in behalf of labor and the people of the United States. The measures that he has sponsored and struggled for will always be associated with his name. The great Norris Dam and the village of Norris, near Knoxville, Tenn., are outward symbols of his great public record.

Now a more personal symbol of Senator Norris's accomplishments is to be added to the record. On Labor Day, this year, the workers of the Tennessee Valley Authority through the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council will present to the Authority a notable bust of Senator Norris by Kathleen Wheeler. This bust, in durable bronze, will find a permanent place in the vicinity of Norris Dam in an appropriate setting. The ceremonies will be held at the unveiling, with addresses by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and probably by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes. A representative of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council will present the work of art and it will be accepted by Harcourt Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Great enthusiasm has been manifest among the workers in the seven states in the Valley for the occasion. An executive committee has been appointed by the council composed of Sam E. Roper, chairman, G. M. Freeman, secretary, Stanley Rounds and M. H. Hedges. The Central Labor bodies of Knoxville, Chattanooga, Sheffield and other cities in the Valley are cooperating.

The unveiling will take place Labor Day morning and the workers and their families will picnic and play games around the shores of the beautiful lake in the vicinity of Norris Dam during the rest of the day.

The bust of Senator Norris is the work of Miss Kathleen Wheeler, Washington artist. Miss Wheeler has a distinguished record as an artist in several fields. She

has paintings in the National Gallery in London. She has built up an international demand for her works in pottery, and she has attracted unusual attention for having painted every Kentucky Derby winner save the most recent. She specializes in the painting of dogs and horses, and in the field of bronze portraiture she has reached a preeminent plane.

Several years ago she produced a bust of Samuel Gompers which is in the office of the Chicago Federation of Labor and she has done a notable bronze portrait of Clarence Darrow. Many friends of Senator Norris who have seen the bust of the Senator at Miss Wheeler's studio in Washington have pronounced it a fine

achievement. It is of heroic size but without loss of intimate portraiture. It is said to be the finest likeness of the statesman that has yet been produced. Friends and relatives of Senator Norris will be present at the ceremony.

Invitations have been sent to every member of Congress and all the important heads of government departments as well as to the heads of all the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

## A. F. OF L. AFFILIATE

The Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. It is composed of 15 international unions and numbers about 10,000 organized workers in its jurisdiction—all working for TVA. These workers have contributed funds for the purchase of the bust and for the presentation to the Authority.

The following letter has been sent out to all of the local unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and building trades councils by the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council:

"Greetings:

"Organized labor has an opportunity of putting on the best Labor Day celebration in 1939. The idea is this: The union

(Continued on page 440)



Miss Kathleen Wheeler views her handiwork, the bust of Senator Norris, which is to be presented to the Tennessee Valley Authority and the people of the nation by the TVA Trades and Labor Assembly on Labor Day this year.



# PROFESSOR ARNOLD

## *Writes a* BRIEF

Assistant Attorney General, who climbed out of an ivory tower at Yale, few months ago, thinks building industry licentious.

**A** CURIOUS piece of irony occurs in a chapter of the book called "The Symbols of Government" by Thurman W. Arnold. When Mr. Arnold wrote this book he was professor of law at Yale University. He is now Assistant Attorney General of the United States. The chapter in question is entitled "Are We Developing a Competent Governing Class?"

Professor Arnold is now a member of that governing class. He appeared before the Temporary National Economic Committee, known in Washington as the Monopoly Committee, early in July with a prepared statement dealing with conditions in the building construction industry. Mr. Arnold is said to have had the assistance of an economist in the preparation of this brief but its reception in Washington has been with sharp ridicule. Critics view the brief as one of masterly incompetence. Some critics have even had the temerity to brand it as intellectual dishonesty. The dishonesty lies in the fact that generalizations are made about the building construction industry which are not in accord with facts and which are based upon exceptions rather than the rule.

Professor Arnold pays his respects to the producers of building materials, to the distributors of building materials, to contractors and to labor. We are going to leave to the first three their own defense but we wish to notice what Professor Arnold says about labor:

### "STRONG-ARM SQUADS?"

"The building trades unions often participate in these policies of restraint and add new restraints of their own. In recent years they have frequently been used as the strong-arm squads for collusive agreements among contractors, refusing to supply labor where the contractors' ring wishes labor withheld. In other cases the unions themselves have refused to permit the use of new products or new processes because of their fear that the new method might make it possible to erect a house with fewer hours of labor than the old."

Let us look for a moment at Professor Arnold's statement, "they have frequently been used as the strong-arm squads for collusive agreements among contractors, refusing to supply labor where the contractors' ring wishes labor withheld." This is one of those plausible statements which sounds good, perhaps, to the uninitiated, but which, when ex-

amined in the light of facts, falls flatly to the ground. If Professor Arnold can dig up cases where labor unions have ever refused to supply labor to union contractors, he is welcome to generalizations. It is true that labor unions do not supply labor to non-union contractors but non-union contractors do not have to remain non-union. They can secure labor from labor unions by entering into agreements with labor unions. In other words, labor unions in the ordinary routine of their function may seem to refuse labor to certain contractors but could not preserve themselves as unions and do otherwise.

The second contention of Professor Arnold is as follows: "In other cases the unions themselves have refused to permit the use of new products or new processes because of their fear that the new method might make it possible to erect a house with fewer hours of labor than the old."

### WORSHIP OF NEW

This is a sure-fire specimen of Professor Arnold's intellectual method and his high service as a public official. The assumption here is that the new products and new processes are of better quality for the builder and the customer than the old products and the old processes. Apparently Professor Arnold is a worshipper of the new for its own sake.

Many fabricators of new materials have sought to get these materials accepted by the public and have failed, not because of interference by unions, but by virtue of the fact that the public is not sure that the new materials are quality. The pre-fabricated house is a case in point. Much has been claimed for the pre-fabricated house by the manufacturers of this product. They claim it is quick to erect, cheap to erect and more convenient of use. However, where they have been tried, these conditions have not held true.

Ten pre-fabricated houses were erected recently here in Washington. They were erected by union labor, that is, by the union labor that was needed upon them.

On page 420 of this issue is published the resolution passed by the National Electrical Contractors Association, forwarded to the Department of Justice.

However, they did not prove more inexpensive to erect than the ordinary house. The public did not rush to purchase these houses and they had to be rented, and it appears that the company putting up these houses did not make any profit on the deal.

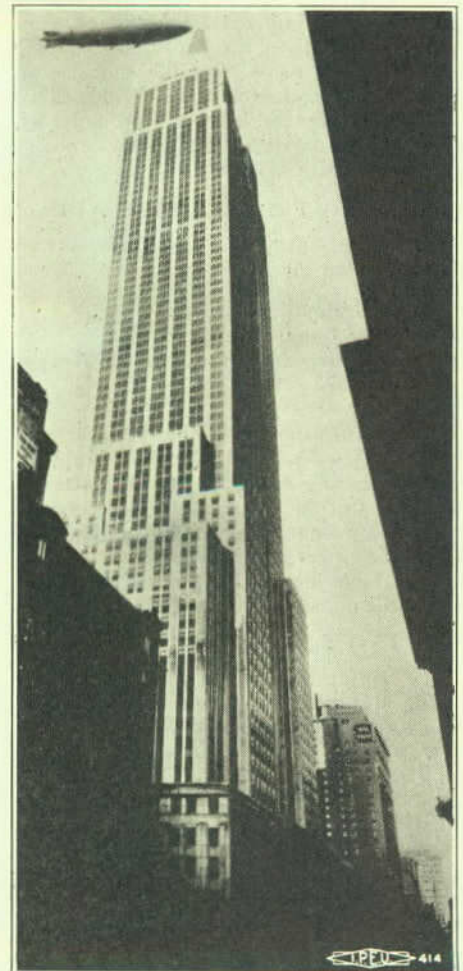
New processes should undergo the same gruelling process of competitive introduction as the old processes did. Mere advertising claims for new processes do not necessarily mean that these processes are better or cheaper or more convenient. Apparently Professor Arnold and his housing economist have fallen for all the representations in advertisements by manufacturers of new processes.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has never opposed the introduction of new processes. Some of the building trades unions appear to have opposed them but what they have done is to point out that the old processes are more permanent, more sightly and less expensive in the long run than the new processes.

### ATTACKS BUILDING INDUSTRY

It appears that in writing his brief against the building industry, Mr. Anderson has written his brief in behalf of the manufacturers of new materials and new building processes. He has become

(Continued on page 441)





# BARE NEUTRAL *Gets* Another SETBACK

Radio engineers find such wiring bad because of interference with radio transmission.

**F**RIENDS of bare neutral have traveled a rocky road. In trying to introduce this inferior type of wiring they have met with opposition from many different sources. Some years ago the persons engaged in the water works industry opposed the use of water pipes as part of the electrical system, which process was a part of the bare neutral proposal. Engineers have frequently risen to say that they do not believe that the bare neutral system was engineeringly sound.

Now appears a new group of engineers called the Institute of Radio Engineers. This important body has written to the National Fire Protection Association protesting the use of bare neutral on the ground that the reduction of standards of electric wiring will inevitably result in electric noise interference. It is pointed out that the radio noise hazard inherent in the use of either the truly bare neutral conductor within a metallic closure or the use of a conductor in which the otherwise bare neutral is protected only by a braid cloth covering resides in two different possibilities.

## ENGINEERS PROTEST BARE WIRE

A copy of this letter has come to our desk, and we give it in full.

"Mr. A. R. Small, Chairman,  
"Electrical Committee,  
"National Fire Protection Association,  
"Chicago, Ill.  
"Dear Sir:

"In connection with the periodic revision of the National Electrical Code by the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association, the undersigned representatives of the Institute of Radio Engineers on the Article 810 committee have been given opportunity to study the details of certain revisions proposed for inclusion in the National Electrical Code of 1940.

"Of major interest to radio engineers is the proposal to insert in the National Electrical Code a new article 337, subject, 'Covered Neutral Cables,' and new sections 3467 and 3487, titled 'Uninsulated Neutral Conductors.' These are understood to propose the approval in building construction of the use of conductors of which the grounded conductor is not provided with the otherwise commonly used rubber insulation.

"This proposal has been given extended study solely from the standpoint of its

possible influence on radio communication and not at all from the standpoint of possible hazard to life or to property, since it is assumed that others more widely experienced in these latter fields will contribute to the examination of the proposal from these viewpoints. The result of this study is the conviction that such a reduction in the standards of electrical wiring as is here proposed will inevitably result in increased electrical noise interference.

"In explanation it can be pointed out that the radio noise hazard inherent in the use of either the truly bare neutral conductor within a metallic closure or the use of a conductor in which the otherwise bare neutral is protected only by a braid cloth covering resides in two different possibilities.

"Probably the more serious is that associated with the use of the strictly bare neutral conductor when used in metal armoring, in which case random contact between the bare grounded conductor and the armoring must occur, and if, as is common practice, the armoring is grounded as is the power distribution system, the random detouring of ground-side current through the armoring will give rise to radio-frequency transients and consequent radio noise interference. A similar source of possible radio noise is protected against in the braid covered 'bare neutral' conductor only to the extent that a braid covering may sufficiently resist abrasion or moisture absorption to avoid the similar generation of transients as a result of random contact with other grounded conductors.

"The second possibility of radio noise interference resides in random contacting of the grounded conductor and other grounded masses, such as metal piping and the like, and even in contacting of extended ungrounded conducting masses, as a result of which such serious signal field distortions may develop as to seriously interfere with communication.

"On the authorization of the board of directors of the Institute of Radio Engineers and for the reasons given above, the undersigned wish to offer this firm protest to the National Fire Protection Association against the approval of the new article and sections proposed for the National Electrical Code of 1940 as enumerated above.

"Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) "E. B. DICKEY,  
"VIRGIL M. GRAHAM."

Luck means the hardships and privations which you have not hesitated to endure; the long nights you have devoted to work. Luck means the appointments you have never failed to keep; the trains you have never failed to catch.—Max O'Rell.



OLD MAN BARE NEUTRAL WITH FALSE WHISKERS



# NON-UNION UTILITIES

## Seek Control of FOREMEN

**T**HE foreman on the job has sometimes been compared to the top sergeant in the army. He is the highest non-commissioned officer of the industrial brigade. He must be technically efficient, must know how to get along with men, and very frequently the success of any given job depends upon his ability to read blueprints and to mobilize skill in getting the work done.

It has been the practice of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to consider foremen workers and to include them in the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Because the foreman holds a key position, non-union industries have often utilized him as the person to put over company-union propaganda, and to head off organization on the project.

### COMPANY COERCION

Copies of a new type of company propaganda of the foreman through the "weasel" use of the National Labor Relations Act has been sent to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

This coarse conglomeration of legality and propaganda is supposed to have been prepared by a consultant in labor relations. It has been circulated widely in certain non-union electric utilities.

Here are examples of advice given to foremen by this consultant:

"Inasmuch as in the conduct of your daily work, in your conversation and conduct with your employees, you are speaking for and in behalf of the company, I feel that you would know the definite responsibility that is placed upon you to see that our company does not at any time violate the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. \* \* \*

### WARNED AGAINST UNIONS

"While a foreman ordinarily may belong to some form of union if he chooses to do so, he cannot participate actively in the affairs of any labor organization to which the men under him also belong without running the risk of getting his company into the clutches of the labor board. \* \* \*

"It is as much a violation of the law for a foreman to work in behalf of a union as it is to show for a union dislike.

"Even if a foreman is asked by an employee what he thinks about a union, the foreman should refuse to answer. Whatever he says, the foreman may be held to be violating the law. \* \* \*

"On the other hand, the board has held certain things that a foreman can do, to wit: Can discharge or discipline an

Believe they have  
found new use for Wagner  
Act—Call it two-edged  
weapon.

inefficient employee, regardless of whether or not he belongs to a union, \* \* \* employees may be fired whenever their conduct interferes with the efficiency and their job, has a right to fire any union man for breaking the rules. \* \* \*

"On the other hand, if a foreman is actually the boss and has power to hire, fire or discipline his workmen, the management certainly should have the right to require the foreman to refrain from entering into any organizational relations with his men that might interfere with this supervisory function. The

management does have the right under the Wagner Act. \* \* \*

"The right of management to lay down policies for the guidance of foremen and to control all of their actions has not been limited in any degree by the Wagner Act. While the statute does make it illegal for a company to prevent employees from joining a labor union, it does not prevent management from taking any steps that may be necessary to keep foremen from using union connections as a means of interfering with their employees' rights of self organization.

### "FOREMEN CAN BE FIRED"

"Foremen can be fired by their supervisors for failing to carry out instructions to remain neutral. They can be demoted or disciplined in other ways for the same reason. Like other employees, foremen are protected by the Act from discharge for just one reason, and only one, i. e., for the purpose of discouraging union membership or activity. But this protection does not give the foremen license to try to work for or against any union in or outside the plant. Any employee can be discharged for engaging in union activities in such a way as to interfere

(Continued on page 448)



"THE FOREMAN" BY GERRIT BENEKER



So hazardous is work upon the wires, any new development toward safety attracts attention. Application of the methods originated at the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, are gradually being adopted. Mr. Oesterreich informs this publication that "in practically all cases where this method has been adopted, the men have received personal instructions regarding the technique to be employed." This is necessary in order that the success of the technique may not be jeopardized by misunderstanding on the part of the operator. These important principles were called to the attention of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL by L. U. No. 245, Toledo, Ohio.

**A**FTER a long period of unsuccessful attempts to resuscitate linemen who had received an electric shock of dangerous proportions, we are today in the position of being able to look forward, with assurance, to the probability of successful resuscitation under similar circumstances. As a result of a comprehensive study of the problem by the distribution operating personnel of the Duquesne Light Company during 1931, a method for resuscitating linemen has been developed and applied with remarkable success. The new method was adopted as standard practice by the Duquesne Light Company, almost eight years ago, but at that time it represented such deviation from general opinion that any widespread discussion might have created opposition rather than support. It appeared that actual experience would be necessary before any general departure from long accepted practices could be expected or substantiated.

Since that time, and particularly more recently, this method of resuscitation has been adopted by operating companies throughout the country, and its effectiveness in saving the lives of linemen sub-

# POLE TOP Method of RESUSCITATION

By E. W. OESTERREICH, Duquesne Light Co.

Intermediate step  
for saving linemen after elec-  
tric shock occasion for  
rejoicing.

jected to this treatment has been proven by its record of accomplishment. It already has established the record of 14 successful resuscitations and its use is constantly being extended as more companies adopt the new technique. Unquestionably, additional knowledge has been obtained, but, due to the absence of supporting scientific data or theory, it is extremely difficult to determine the primary agency or factor responsible for the outstanding success.

## FIELD EXPERIENCE WITH SHOCK

For this reason it is necessary to resort to a comparative presentation of field experience with the methods under consideration. It is possible that, from a discussion of what has been accomplished, we may learn more about electric shock resuscitation technique and, perhaps indicate a new approach to research pertaining to the physiological processes which are involved in dying as a result of the passage of dangerous electric currents through the human body.

While the experience with the Schafer method of artificial respiration has been fairly satisfactory when we consider all of the different cases in which it is applied, it has been obvious to those individuals who analyzed the statistics, that linemen receiving an electric shock, which results in unconsciousness of the victim, were very seldom resuscitated. This appeared to be the experience, regardless of condition of electrocution, whether the contact was to high or low ground resistance structures and indifferent to the pathway of the current through the body.

The tabulation on page 442 shows the experience of the Duquesne Light Company, with the various cases classified as to nature of contact, points of contact on the body, and resultant effect upon the human being. It is interesting to note that

One-fourth of all victims of electric shock on pole type 2300 volt contacts required resuscitation.

One-half of all victims of electric shock on poles never lost consciousness.

Cases which did not involve the vital organs in the path of the current flowing through the body were never rendered unconscious.

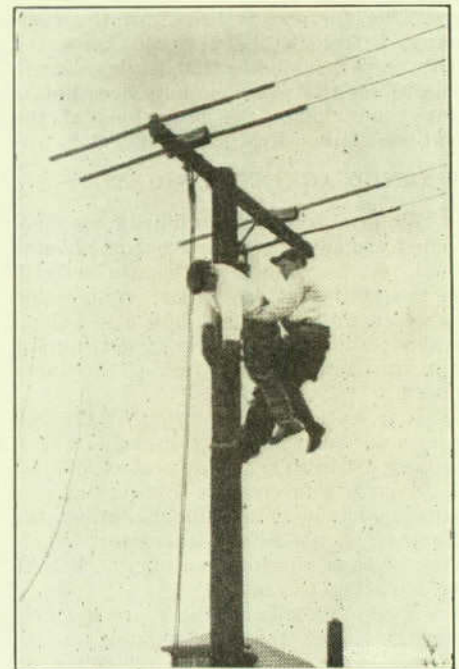
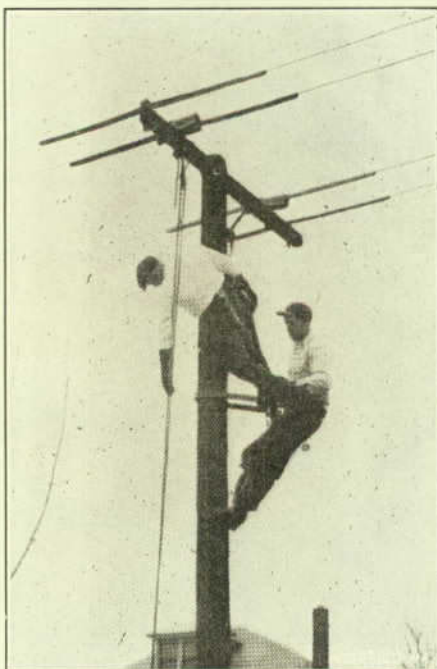
Eighty-five per cent of all cases requiring resuscitation were cases where the contact was made to a low resistance structure such as metallic circuits or earth.

Eighty per cent of all cases where the circuit was completed through a wood pole recovered consciousness without resuscitation, regardless of path of current through body.

## WHY DO LINEMEN DIE?

In all instances, with one questionable exception, all lineman cases requiring resuscitation resulted in a fatality where the Schafer method was used. There was no question of the proficiency of the lineman rescue squads. These same men had experienced a normal amount of success in the resuscitation of gas asphyxiation, drowning or electric shock victims. They had been awarded trophies in interdepartmental and inter-company first aid contests, in which contests the application of artificial respiration was an important part.

Apparently some determining factor was responsible for the radical differences in the results obtained by the same men applying identical treatment. The study of the conditions pertinent to the cases of electrocution indicated only one common difference between the successful resusci-





tations and the fatalities; namely, in all cases where a material interval of time elapsed between electric shock and the application of resuscitation, the attempted resuscitation was unsuccessful.

Obviously, a lineman must be lowered from the pole structure before the conventional Schafer method can be applied. Experience has shown that under ideal test conditions a body can be lowered from a pole in approximately two minutes. Investigation of actual field cases indicate that the elapsed time is usually considerably greater, in some cases being longer than 10 minutes. When consideration is given to the fact that before the body can be lowered, it is necessary to assemble men competent to engage in the rescue work, release the victim from the energized equipment, put up the rope rigging necessary for the safe lowering of the body, the time consumed, even though 5 to 10 minutes, is not unnecessarily long.

#### EVERY MINUTE COUNTS

It was the thought given to a reduction in the elapsed time which finally led to the development of the pole top method of resuscitation. The further the study was carried, the more apparent it became that the only solution to the problem was the development of a technique which would permit the application of revival measures at the location of the electrical contact; namely on the pole. Since practically all public utility employees have been thoroughly trained in the application of the Schafer method it was logical that the first thought would be to simulate the Schafer technique and to obtain, as nearly as possible, the same effect on the anatomy of the human body. This was soon found to be impractical. Pole structures are not constructed so that a human body can be laid horizontally on a flat surface, which is secure, not only for the



victim, but also for the operator astride the victim's body. All possibilities were explored which would permit applying pressure to the back of the victim in all positions either vertical or horizontal. Due to the absence of flat surfaces, no restraining action could be obtained on the abdomen which would produce the resultant upward force on the viscera and diaphragm which action is an essential requirement of the Schafer method.

The thought was ultimately developed, that, if in order to be successful, the revival technique must primarily provide artificial respiration, the result could be obtained to a greater or lesser degree by another method. Since the ventilation of the lungs is dependent upon the movement of the diaphragm, and movement of the diaphragm can be obtained by pressure upon the abdomen, it is reasonable to assume that effective artificial respiration would result if pressure were applied to the front of the body in the abdominal region. This is particularly true if the pressure could be applied over a large area and if the outward movement of the sides of the abdomen could be restrained.

The present pole top method was initially developed to conform to these requirements. By supporting the victim's body in a vertical position in front of himself, with the victim facing the pole, it is possible for the operator to reach around the waist of the victim from in back, and, with outspread hands placed with the thumbs immediately below the lower ribs, apply pressure with the same regular frequency as is used in most artificial respiration methods.

#### POLE-TOP RESUSCITATION

The application of this technique to field conditions did not present any unsurmountable difficulties, and improvements which have been developed since the initial application have eliminated most of

the original difficulties. At the present time, the procedure in most common use is as follows:

1. The first man to reach the victim clears the body from electrical contact, permitting the body to hang from the safety strap alongside the pole if possible.

2. The rescuer then takes a position below the victim on the pole and after placing his safety strap around the pole, proceeds to work his way up with one leg of the victim on either side of his safety strap, and with the body of the victim between himself and the pole. When the safety strap is as high on the pole as can be reached, the weight of the victim's body is taken in a straddle position on the safety strap of the operator.

3. The mouth of the victim is cleared of foreign substances, the tongue is pulled out and the head pushed forward toward the pole.

4. The operator then encircles the waist of the victim (under arms) placing both hands, one from each side, on the abdomen of the victim, thumbs below the lower ribs and fingers touching.

5. The operator applies a constricting action with his arms and hands, obtaining a compression force, in an upward direction on the upper abdominal region. At the finish of the stroke the hands should be cupped with the fingers depressing the abdomen under the breast bone. The pressure is then released and periodically reapplied at a frequency of 12-15 per minute until the victim regains consciousness or the resuscitation is to be discontinued.

6. When the victim has recovered sufficiently to be breathing naturally, the operator shall retain the victim in position and under operative control until the unusual violence sometimes associated with recovery has passed, and the victim has reached a rational status. Resuscita-

(Continued on page 442)





# OREGON GAG LAW

## Dissected by STUDENT

By D. K. McINTOSH, Loyola Law School

An appraisal of a recent Oregon Statute regulating labor organizations.

*There was a time when college students removed themselves from the scene of contemporary problems. Now, however, they enter the arena of current events and make contributions to sound thinking.*

**B**EFORE considering this statute it may be beneficial to recall a few elemental principles concerning the laborer and his organizations: to live a man must work. Only by this spending of self can he obtain the things necessary for his full living. Commutative justice demands that for his contribution he receive in turn something of equal value. If he does not, then both he and society suffer. For society is the aggregate of individuals and that which injures the one must necessarily affect and concern the other. "Because of the individualism which has dominated us for so long we are inclined to look upon the relation of a worker to a business as merely an affair between two individuals, the worker and the employer. But all business has also a social aspect so that we could say simply: if the man's work is needed for the social en-

terprise that the business is, he also deserves a living wage from that enterprise. But beyond that the common good and social justice also demand that every worker be given a living wage."

For the laborer economic individualism has meant a state of existence where neither he nor the general public has any voice in the fixing of hours, wages, or conditions of labor. All power being vested in the employer it was not long until the worker ceased to be an end and became a means, "a thing" to be used to the greatest advantage. Since the worker was alone and unorganized he was compelled through fear of worse evils to accept injustice in his bargaining with the employer.

It is self-evident that only when the worker acts in unison with his fellows can he come to a knowledge of true bargaining with his employer. Such concerted action is more than just good tactics, for the worker having a right to life has also a right to work, and contained in these is his natural right to join a union to protect himself. This

right comes from the same source in men as that which leads them to found governments.

### WORKERS' RIGHTS INTEGRAL IN DEMOCRACY

It follows from this that a government cannot obstruct the establishment of unions without repudiating its own origin. Affirmatively, it has a duty in its protection of rights to safeguard the worker in his association for economic reasons. This is demanded by justice and the common good, the attainment of which is at once the purpose and function of civil authority. To the degree that the government adjusts and equalizes the positions of the parties will justice be found, collective bargaining succeed, and "despotic economic domination" cease.

In the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act the government recognizes its duty. If to some the N. L. R. A. seems one-sided it is due to their failure to recall the abuses which, prior to its inception, were one-sided. The government has merely decreed that collective bargaining organizations are good and that employers desist from unfair labor practices. It guaranteed a right which the worker always had; nothing was given him that the employer had not long possessed and used to the fullest. Economic enterprise is not possible without both labor and capital. Their contributions are equal and they must bargain together as peers, not as lord and serf. Capital and management made the serious mistake of forgetting this.

### REACTIONARY STATE LAWS

It is, therefore, not surprising to find the employer group without a great liking for the N. L. R. A. and that efforts are being made "to correct" it. In the main, these attempts reveal a lack of understanding for the purpose of the Act and apparently are more concerned for a substantial return to the old status. Another aspect of this repercussion of capital to "the law of the land" is found in pending or recently enacted state legislation for the regulation of labor organizations. Having tasted arrogated power capital and management found it too heady to give up without a struggle.

It may be of some value to consider the more drastic of the latter, the Oregon Statute, and to suggest the possibly vitiating effect its enforcement may have on the operation of N. L. R. A. The instant Act was proposed by initiative petition and approved by a majority vote at the regular general election, November 8, 1938. At the same time similar proposals were rejected by the electorate in Washington and California.

At first blush it is apparent that the statute is nothing less than a punitive enactment addressed to reduce labor organizations to impotency. In selecting ultimates such as wages, hours, and working conditions as the subject matter

(Continued on page 444)



University campuses no longer shelter ivory-tower enthusiasts. Students are turning to the heated problems of the present.





INSTALLING THE SCANNING UNITS  
Left to right: Brothers William Reynolds,  
sub-foreman, Harry Bailey, John J. Kelly,  
all members of L. U. No. B-3.

**P**ROBABLY the world's most interesting, and certainly its most patient, corps of "guides" will serve you when you ride through General Motors' exhibit—"Highways and Horizons"—at the World's Fair in New York. You may attend this spectacle at any hour or minute of the day without fear of being late, for the show is always just starting. In company with a guide, who explains what the future holds in store for motorists, you will seem to be flying over the super-highway system of tomorrow. Actually, however, you will be seated in a comfortable car, one of more than 300 cars which form an endless "Carry-go-round."

In the car behind you another guide, beginning a few seconds after, will be telling the same story to another traveler. Behind him another—another—and still they come, each telling his story a few seconds after the one in front. As you finish your trip, over a quarter of an hour long, other guides will just be starting their lecture to new arrivals. Continuously, untiringly, they will repeat it—three million times and more during the first six months of the fair! Fortunately the guides will never weary, grow hoarse, forget, or answer back. For they are electrical sound projectors actuated by a single 20-ton robot.

The mechanism has acquired the somewhat frightening name of "Polyrheter."\* Prominent art critics have aptly described it as a masterpiece of modernistic beauty. As a product of the laboratory, it is appraised by leading engineers as a spectacular achievement in electro-mechanical design. Essentially, it consists of a finely wrought steel drum, which towers 12 feet above a massive circular base. Seven equally spaced columns rise from this

\* Many orators.

# GENERAL MOTORS *Exhibit* *Masterpiece of* DESIGN

By JOHN J. KELLY, L. U. No. B-3, New York City

Electro-mechanical achievement at Futuriana, New York  
Fair's greatest attraction, manned by union.

base and curve in at the top, where they meet and steady the vertical drum. This drum carries 24 bands of sound film, which are pierced at 162 points by brilliant needles of light.

As the drum revolves, these light beams shine through the sound track and actuate photoelectric cells. The method is similar to that used in sound motion pictures. The voice currents generated by the light-sensitive cells are magnified by individual amplifiers after which they flow through a unique system of trolleys to sound projectors in each pair of moving cars.

The same machine controls the speed of the cars, so your "guide" always speaks each word at the correct moment. Should the cars be stopped, all guiding voices would automatically interrupt their discourse to say in chorus—"Please keep your seats." Although the cars are spaced only five feet apart, their acoustical design minimizes interference between the sound projectors.

## MASTERPIECE OF PRECISION

The problem of designing the giant sound reproducer was assigned to Electrical Research Products, Inc., by General Motors. Its solution involved finding still another answer to the age-old puzzle of combining great masses without loss of precision. An eight-foot drum, weighing in excess of seven tons, had to be designed for rotation at constant speed without changing its dimensions or wobbling so much as a thousandth of an inch—a degree of accuracy approaching the mechanical limits required in the world's great, though slowly moving, telescopes! In solving this problem, engineers transformed the polyrheter from a behind-the-scenes prop for a single show into one of the most spectacular mechanical features of the entire fair!

The trolley system is also unique. Engineers found that a satisfactory relationship between sound and scene could be maintained for each spectator if a separate voice circuit was supplied to each pair of cars. This would appear to mean nearly 150 different circuits and trolley tracks. But space between the car rails would not admit more than a few of them. An ingenious solution appeared: trolley sectionalization. Nine trolley rails were laid down and these were broken, with

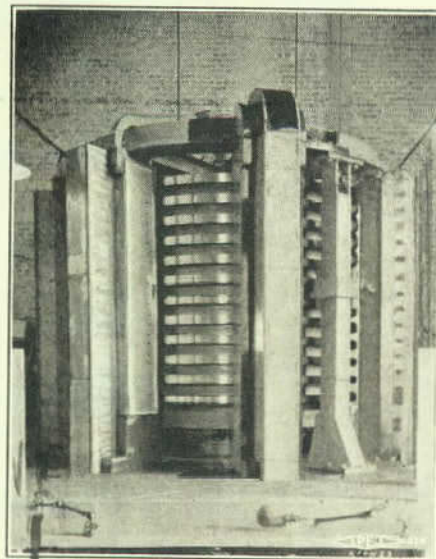
insulating joints, into 70-foot sections throughout the whole tour.

The story for the first 70-foot section of the tour is recorded on one of the 24 loops of film. This record takes 40 seconds to play; one complete revolution of the loop; the time required for a given car to travel 70 feet at a rate of approximately 102 feet per minute. One of the light-beams, which scans this loop, is associated with one of the seven trolley rails extending along the first 70-foot section of panorama. The loudspeakers in the first pair of cars on each 70-foot section connect with this particular rail. Sliding contact is made through silver and graphite brushes beneath the car.

## THE GENII SPEAKS

When the rotation of the drum is properly synchronized with the speed of the cars, this shoe first touches its trolley just as the story is commencing. As the story finishes, for that 70-foot section, the contactor shoe is carried over an insulator to the next section of the same rail, where the story is continued on a second loop of film. Similarly, all the remaining sections of trolley, fed from other film loops, tell consecutive chapters of the

(Continued on page 448)



BRAIN

Electro-mechanical control at Futuriana.



For the first time we are able to list many of the innovations in the techniques of building, and in materials.

**W**ILL the architect of the future plan in terms of airy vistas, sheltered playgrounds, grassy stretches to delight the eye, as well as in terms of building structures? Will the builder of the future buy materials by the shipload, by the factory-full; keep labor steadily employed, and by mass production methods achieve lower costs, and open a vast new market for housing? Will the consumer move into a protected neighborhood where children can play and go to school safe from traffic; where the adult also has been provided with the means for sport and recreation; where a neighborly life may flourish?

Cities grow in the most spotty, crazy, unplanned way imaginable. At the heart there are areas of dense, crumbling obsolescence difficult to remove as a cancer. On the outskirts the confetti-scatterings of new buildings follow the main highways. People living 20 miles away from their employment travel back and forth every day. The traffic snarls, the difficulty of parking, marketing, traveling to places of amusement, keeping social and business contacts, are indescribably tedious, time-wasting and costly.

Many complaints have been made about the chaotic conditions in the building industry. Frequently the onus has been laid at the door of the building trades unions. The real estate man, the material manufacturer, the material dealer, the money-lender, the contractor, have all been attacked for wasteful methods and high profits.

Clarence Arthur Perry for many years was associate director of the Russell Sage



Plan of Buckingham Community, a neighborhood unit near Washington, D. C. Black blocks represent buildings, white areas, open space. Note the large percentage of total area given over to parks, gardens, playgrounds; and the deliberately irregular street system that discourages through traffic.

# TECHNOLOGY Takes Its Way in CONSTRUCTION

By OUR HOUSING AUTHORITY

## "Housing for the Machine Age" pushes back curtains of the future.

Foundation's department of recreation, and as such he studied the difficult gropings of city dwellers toward healthy recreation and community life. This led him into a study of housing conditions, which in turn led to a book called "The Rebuilding of Blighted Areas," which was published by the Regional Plan Association. In his latest book, "Housing for the Machine Age," published by Russell Sage Foundation, Mr. Perry is also looking into the future. We do not always agree with Mr. Perry and might make corrections in some details, but in the main we believe that his thesis is correct. The public interest should be invoked for the replanning and rebuilding of cities.

Every dollar invested in building is distributed into many different pockets. Principally, there are:

1. Labor.
2. Materials (manufacturers and dealers).
3. Management (architect, contractors).
4. Money lenders.
5. Utilities (gas, water, electricity, sewer, street paving).
6. Insurance.
7. Lawyers.
8. The land speculator.

Right at the root of the trouble, Mr. Perry diagnoses, is the land owner. Whether he is holding it speculatively, or is just the inaccessible heir to an estate, or the representative of a trust, his title to a piece of land is a strangle hold on that piece of ground. There is no way to get that ground except to run him down and induce him to sell. If the buyer's wish for it is great, the price also becomes great; and the delays and expense in assembling several parcels of land together to make one large site may be truly exorbitant. For the building industry to keep stride with modern technology large sites are essential.

### MASS PRODUCTION BUILDING

Once in possession of a large site, the builder can choose a few basic plans, with sufficient variation in detail to prevent monotony in appearance, and can negotiate for the purchase of materials

in quantities that will force price reductions. He can install power machinery on the job for excavating, hoisting, concrete mixing, sawing and cutting. He can plan work so that the trades will rotate efficiently and workmen will be regularly and efficiently employed. It is true that many of the savings through mass-production building would be made by reducing labor costs. In order to institute this mass production, however, there must be a great volume of business, which means, necessarily, that a larger group of customers must be reached—the people who want houses, and have almost but not quite enough money. The automobile industry achieved mass production through a constant lowering in price of its product, and a constant broadening in the range of buyers. Labor steadily employed in large volume would not suffer as individuals. Neither would building trades unions be endangered by large projects, because when a large number of skilled workers must be secured the unions are the only source that can supply the need.

Moreover, there is already a great deal more mass-production on the job than most people realize. The hours of labor on the job are constantly being squeezed smaller, and yet the benefits are not apparent either to the builder or to the home buyer because of small scale buying in materials, and only part-time use of power machinery. We have had many new materials and assemblages introduced since building rose from its ashes after the depression—and these have been promoted mainly as means of saving labor time on the job—yet because of small-time, piece-meal distribution and the various profits necessary to dealers and manufacturers, the cost of the completed dwelling to the consumer does not go down even though the share of labor is less. The same is true of the use of power machinery. This represents such a large investment that the builder usually does not own it, but must rent it. If he could keep a steam shovel regularly occupied every working day scooping out basements, instead of having one come in and go away after a short-time use, the unit cost per basement naturally would drop very greatly. At present, although the savings are being made in labor time on the job, they are so dissipated through inefficient distribution of materials and inefficient use of power machinery that the saving per dwelling unit vanishes into thin air.



## MATERIALS DESIGNED TO REDUCE LABOR

Here is a partial list of materials, assemblages and machines introduced in recent years with the direct intention of reducing labor-time on the job:

Finished interior wall board; sheet wall tile; non-corrosive metal sheets in colors, for interior or exterior finish; portable and collapsible concrete forms; ready-mixed concrete; mastic floor tile; metal ceilings; mill-fabricated kitchen assembly; aluminum unit window frame and sash, factory assembled, requires no painting; prefabricated kitchen unit, including cupboards, stove, sink, refrigerator and ventilating fan; lightweight copper pipe; double glaze windows; metal partitions; lightweight radiation; metal bathroom cabinets and shower stalls; insulating lath; prefabricated roof and wall panels; metal joists and studs, steel framing; waterproof plywood; integral weatherstripping; pre-cut lumber; structural glass; fluorescent tubing; pre-finished flooring; garage door assemblies; simplified pipe fittings; casein paint with one-coat coverage; flexible wall board; plastics; flexible conduit; automatic heat assemblies; moisture-proofed wood; stone veneers; snap-on mouldings; quick-setting concrete; quick-setting plaster; ready-built fireplace and mantel assembly; doors pre-fitted to standard openings; prefabricated steel stairways; prefabricated closets; pre-cast concrete sections.

Among labor-saving devices on the job we have spray painting, power shovel excavating and grading, power machinery for cutting wood and metal, power hoists, and mass-production assembly methods.

## RECAST CITY PATTERN

Construction methods, however, are only a part of the problem of providing satisfactory shelter for the city's population. What Mr. Perry proposes is a complete recasting of the mold of streets. Instead of block-like patterns with houses and buildings, row on row, looking down at traffic rushing by their doors, he would have a fabric interwoven of buildings so varied in height and spacing as to permit wide vistas; with curving streets to discourage through traffic. Cities would be re-cast in "neighborhood units," each with its own elementary school, playgrounds for children and adults, churches and community buildings, shops and places of entertainment. These could be so self-contained and controlled, the author believes, as to resist encroachment. They should be so arranged that community life could flourish within them. Arterial highways, for heavy traffic, should pass outside, not through them.

The building of such neighborhood units, he believes, should be in the hands of large construction organizations capable of doing the job with maximum efficiency. Because of the public assistance that must necessarily be invoked in the acquisition of large sites in the city, a limited profit is proposed. When com-



Courtesy PWA

Workmen glazing steel sash on the Williamsburg Houses, New York slum clearance development.

pleted the neighborhood unit would be turned over to a management organization.

Never does Mr. Perry voice the opinion that high wage scales to labor are the root of high building costs. On the contrary, he makes the suggestion that when a limited dividend corporation finishes a job with a surplus profit, that profit should be distributed to the building trades workers as a bonus for their efficiency. He further suggests that a limited dividend corporation operating a rental property should turn its surplus profit back to its tenants in recognition of their assistance in keeping operating costs low.

Private industry can do the whole job, Mr. Perry believes, even using former slum sites in the heart of the city. It can operate at a profit, rent or sell at a profit, and still give the consumer more for his money than he is now getting. Many plans, layouts and cost figures are given in this book.

What is most necessary is the assistance of the city in assembling large sites. On the outskirts it is often possible for a promoter to buy a farm, golf course or other large tract which he may, if he has sufficient vision, develop in the manner envisioned in this book; or several landowners whose parcels adjoin each other may combine for such a development. But it is not usual for them to set aside large areas of permanent park and play space. Where city assistance must be invoked to assemble sites, however, the city planning board is in a position to

stipulate the percentage of land which must be dedicated to permanent parks and play areas, and to supervise the planning and construction of buildings.

The elementary school district is urged as the proper basis for determining size of the neighborhood unit. It has been determined that about one-sixth of the average population of American cities is made up of boys and girls of elementary school age. In planning a neighborhood unit the local school board must be consulted to determine the number of pupils it considers requisite for a model elementary school, so that the population of the area may be planned accordingly. With the school building located in the center of the area, the spread of the neighborhood should not be so great that children living on its outskirts would have much more than a quarter mile to walk to school. Population of the area, depending on the density with which it is built, the size of the school, etc., might be from 3,000 to 10,000 persons. For a suburban development, the area needed would not be greater than 200 acres.

In the center of the city, where land costs are higher, economy dictates apartment developments instead of detached houses. But air, sunlight, open spaces are preserved by careful planning. Instead of making all buildings the same height, high towers are spotted among low buildings of the "walk-up" type. Protected open spaces are provided at the center of the tract. Plans have been drawn by New

(Continued on page 443)





JAMES F. CASEY

# CASEY DIES *at Same* *Hour* IN ST. LOUIS

Member of Executive Council from Fifth District passes on. Succeeded by E. J. Brown, Milwaukee.

to the Great Beyond. He was one who was ever ready and willing to do his share and more of any job and never complained of any task that fell to his lot. His many virtues will long be remembered by all who knew him. As a Brother of good judgment, vast experience and wise counsel, he was unsurpassed. We know that his loyalty and honesty of purpose in the line of duty will forever be an example worthy of emulation.

Brother Casey served in most of the important offices of our local union, including 12 consecutive years as chairman, and at the time of his death, was a member of the International Executive Council.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1, I. B. E. W., take this opportunity of extending to all his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; and trust that his life's work and its reward will in a measure compensate the grief we all have experienced by passing from our midst, but firm in the belief of the justice of God and the hope we shall be able to exemplify his work and say, well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy life, and be it further,

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and copies sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

VERNON FISH,  
WILLIAM C. MILLER,  
LOU ELFGEN,  
Committee.

## One Brother to Another

June 24, 1939.

Mr. Charles D. Keaveney  
Box 648  
Lynn, Mass.  
Dear Charlie:

Tonight you are being honored by your associates and friends. Testimony is being given to the valued, courageous and constructive service you have rendered. I am certain you will be told over and over again what a swell guy you really are by others more capable, more eloquent than

**A** MEMBER of the union since 1899, and a leader in the International Executive Council, Joseph F. Casey, died at the same hour in St. Louis, as saw the demise of Vice President Keaveney in Baltimore. He was buried not far from the grave of former President Noonan, on July 17.

Mr. Casey is succeeded by E. J. Brown, state I. B. E. W. representative, Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Brown is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

Brother Casey represented a fine tradition. He became a member of the union soon after its establishment in St. Louis in 1891. He was an important official in the powerful St. Louis local for years, and became a tower of strength because of his manly qualities, and sober judgment, and personal integrity.

Secretary Bugnizet attended the funeral of Brother Casey in St. Louis, as did Chairman of the Executive Council Charles Paulsen, M. P. Gordan, Edward Nothnagle of the council and other chiefs of the organization. President Dan W. Tracy journeyed to New England to lead the rites for Brother Keaveney. With him went Assistant Charles L. Reed, longtime friend and associate with Brother Keaveney.

Tribute is paid to Brother Casey by his local union in the following resolution:

JAMES F. CASEY, LOCAL NO. B-1

Initiated May 5, 1899

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1, record the passing of one of the most outstanding and respected members that our Brotherhood, and especially Local Union No. B-1, has ever had.

After 40 years of faithful membership and service in our organization, on Thursday, July 13, Brother Jim Casey passed

I. It is well, if course, that those who can speak should do so now. It is well that the things you have accomplished should be recalled and brought to light.

It is indeed fitting that the members of our Brotherhood in the New England states should render unto you the homage and respect due you. During your quarter of a century of service in New England I have known you for most of the time. I worked with you and under you for several years and I have been associated with you for a good part of the time you have been in harness along the rock-bound coast of our six picturesque industrial states.

I have always thought of you as man at his best. You have been endowed with so many outstanding abilities and endearing characteristics that your success has been only natural. You have a pleasing personality. People like you because it is easy to like you. You have unbounded and tireless energy that has made people envious. You are an honest, straightforward, clear-thinking individual that people admire.

You have a tremendous sympathy for those who are in difficult and poor circumstances. You fought the fight of the underdog and the underprivileged. You brightened the homes of thousands of workers. You righted wrongs, improved conditions, made life mean more and you have done a good job.

"It often has been remarked that when a particular crisis in human affairs has required a certain type of ability to meet it, the right man has appeared. Whether this is because the time calls the man or because there are latent powers in all of us which give those who become charged with responsibility the ability to respond by rising above themselves, it is impossible to decide. Perhaps it is enough to know that when the world has work to do, someone appears who is able to do it."

The above applies to you. When you arrived in the New England states 25 years ago, conditions required a man of your ability, your vision, your courage. You answered that call fully and you have improved the membership of the local unions and the conditions in the electrical industry in the New England states during this period to a remarkable and far-reaching extent.

You have been fair in your dealings and because of this employers respect you. You have been exceedingly generous with your time and your effort and because of this the labor movement in general in these states admires you and is grateful. You have been a great crusader

(Continued on page 440)



# KEAVENEY *Pays* MORTAL DEBT *at Baltimore*

Popular vice president for New England dies at Johns Hopkins. Succeeded by J. J. Regan.

**C**HARLES KEAVENEY, for more than 30 years a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and international vice president for New England, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, July 13. He was buried at his home in Lynn, Mass., July 17.

J. J. Regan, financial secretary, Local Union No. 103, Boston, has been appointed vice president for the second district. Mr. Regan is well known throughout the union. He was a member of the special constitution committee in 1930.

Keaveney was highly respected throughout America for his sterling personal qualities, and brilliant record as a union official.

Shortly before his death a testimonial dinner was organized for Mr. Keaveney in Boston. Joseph A. Slattery, press secretary of Local Union No. 103, describes the occasion, and at the same time pays tribute to the departed Brother.

The testimonial was arranged with care by the committee, appointed by the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association, at their convention held at Newport, R. I. Owing to the great interest manifested by the local unions of New England in the testimonial and the very general desire expressed to attend, it was considered necessary to secure a hall that would accommodate a large number of people and the spacious auditorium of the Bradford Hotel was accordingly engaged for the purpose.

Tickets were issued, invitations were sent to Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Mayor Tobin of Boston, building trades councils, heads of state and city departments, United States officials in Boston, the judiciary, representatives of the press and many prominent labor leaders, local and international.

## 1500 ATTENDED BANQUET

Fifteen hundred people gathered in the auditorium which was tastefully and appropriately decorated throughout with flags and bunting; tropical plants were grouped upon the stage and flowers adorned the head table. The stage was occupied by a 100 per cent union orchestra and actors, who were to participate in the two hour show that followed the banquet.

The speakers were loud in their praise of Charlie Keaveney's 25 years as a rep-

resentative of the I. B. E. W., and in view of the fact that some of the speakers were men who look upon the labor movement from decidedly different angles than "Charlie" it was pleasing to hear from them how Charlie Keaveney worked with care, courage and intelligence for you and me.

Promptly at 2 p. m. Walter Kenefick, international organizer of the New England district, opened the ceremonies and after a short address presented President Dan Tracy, who gave a thorough report of the affairs of the Brotherhood. It was, indeed, a report that pleased all, not alone because of its enlightening facts as to our strength in numbers and finance, but by the forceful way it was presented. Among those who were meeting Dan Tracy for the first time it was apparent that they were satisfied that their president is a fearless man, living according to his belief, in the face of opposition. A modest man, not to be swerved from his chosen path, by flattery. A thinking man, with the uncanny ability to make his thoughts into visible things. Dan Tracy has poise—principles—personality. He has done wonderful things for the Brotherhood since he became president.

Walter Kenefick then presented International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet and there were many present who were quite surprised to learn that Secretary Bugniazet had been vice president of the New England district many years ago. His address was a general discussion of the financial status of the Brotherhood and the Benefit Association, and what a pleasant feeling of security we all enjoyed after his discourse. The writer first met Secretary Bugniazet at the Miami convention in 1929 and again at St. Louis the same year. He impressed me as a man who believes in a well ordered life. Not too methodical—accurate and systematic describes him better—one who lives his life as nearly on schedule as possible. He has inspiration, interest, without which, accomplishment and success would mean little. He has proved himself able to carry on.

Charles Reed, Dan Tracy's assistant, a former Lynn, Mass., boy, was also present. His remarks with reference to his many years' work side by side with Charlie Keaveney were a revelation of inside information of how hard the road is to walk upon, in the service of labor. Other international officers present were



CHARLES KEAVENEY

Treasurer Hogan and Executive Council Member Frank L. Kelley, our own local union president. Their remarks also aided us greatly to understand Charlie Keaveney's tremendous responsibility in the Brotherhood's service.

Many other speakers were happy to express to the great audience the love and respect they have for Charlie Keaveney. Nicholas Morrissey, president, and Ken Taylor, secretary treasurer, Massachusetts State Branch A. F. of L.; Sen. James Meehan, secretary treasurer, Massachusetts State Building Trades Council; Col. William P. McDonough, WPA administrator; James Moriarty, Commerce, Labor and Industries; Robert Jamison, executive officer of New England Power Co.; E. A. Johnson, secretary treasurer, Boston Building Trades Council; Al Frank, member of Board of Examiners, State of Massachusetts and our youthful, energetic mayor, Maurice Tobin of Boston, were among the many speakers. John J. Regan, Local Union No. 103, was general chairman of the banquet committee and introduced Henry Tierney, president, Connecticut State Electrical Workers, as toastmaster.

After the speaking had been finished the happy throng spent the remainder of the evening in dancing and good fellowship. So ended a perfect testimonial to a perfect gentleman, labor leader and friend.

International Vice President Keaveney has rounded out a quarter of a century—living, working, planning—vividly picturing mentally, the finished product of his organizing skill. He is diplomatic because he thinks first of other people. Thoughtfulness of others is, after all, the true meaning of diplomacy. He is patient. With him, patience means waiting for his ideals to come true. His finest characteristic is naturalness. He has kept the personality he was born with. He

(Continued on page 440)



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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No. 8

**Age of Unreason** Possibly in no period in history—certainly in no period of American history—has emotion controlled mass conduct more, and reason less. To be sure, men always live by feeling rather than thought, but advances in civilization are made in ages of moderation, when men rise above primitive passions, and formulate new programs, and new constitutions. The American constitution, surely one of the great documents of history, is the product of men of great intellectual stature, profoundly conceived, grounded in experience and fact. The encyclopedists of France, who preceded the revolution, were philosophers and scholars. That revolutionary period was an age of reason; and in America, no more sane, balanced, reflective, versatile man ever lived and worked than the revolutionary Thomas Jefferson.

In contrast our own age is an age of organized emotion. Fascism and communism are not in any sense an organized body of political thought, but a system of practical revolutionary procedures of anti-social intent. These movements power superstition with scientific dynamics.

Fortunately for the United States, and other democracies, democracy is equipped with shock absorbers to withstand the assaults of unreason. How long, however, even democracy can withstand the blows of superstition, lying propaganda, assertive selfishness and greed, remains to be seen.

**John L. Lewis's Harvest** John L. Lewis has hurled insulting words at the President and Vice President, the Congress of the United States and every rival labor leader in America. He has persisted in tactics of violence derived from the sit-down strike theory and has repeatedly alienated public sentiment from the labor movement. As a result, though that section of the labor movement identified with the American Federation of Labor is not guilty either in theory or practice of these tactics, it must pay the penalty of Mr. Lewis's violent blunders and caustic tongue.

In spite of this, pseudo liberals continue to try to

sell John L. Lewis to the workers of America. They picture him as a great leader capable of working miracles for the workers. They miss the fact that American workers are of far greater intelligence and experience than the peons of Mexico or the peasants of Russia. Nevertheless they are impatient of the American workers' refusal to swallow the exploded philosophies of Marxian socialism and the class struggle. Like all totalitarian movements the C. I. O. depended for its force upon surprise attack and when the American Federation of Labor failed to collapse in the first six months of C. I. O. effort, the C. I. O. really lost its battle. This, however, does not keep the American Federation of Labor from paying the awful consequences of Lewis's policies and blunders. The pay-off has now begun. Unlike the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. can not hide behind the Marxian alibi of wicked capitalism and organized fascism as the reason for C. I. O. missteps and failures. Lewis will continue to whine about these evils rather than find in himself the seeds of failure.

**WPA Situation** In viewing the situation in the WPA certain facts should be kept in mind:

1. Figures gathered by U. S. Department of Labor for cities in Ohio indicate that the average yearly wages for building trades workers was about \$1,668, and for steel workers in steel mills about \$1,928. In other words, the so-called aristocrats of labor were making less than mass production workers.
2. The average yearly wage for electrical workers in the United States in 1938 was \$1,550.
3. The wage structure of the building trades workers is on an hourly basis. The hourly rates appear high, but the workers must live by the year.
4. Destruction of the hourly wage structure would be an economic calamity to about 1,000,000 skilled workers.
5. The WPA is no longer a relief proposition. It has been doing, is doing bona fide construction jobs in competition with private industry.

**From Europe** Travellers from Italy and Switzerland bring interesting tidings. The Italian population is restive. It does not like to have Italy become a province of the German state. They feel that Hitler has too large a stake in Italy and they resent the presence of German drill sergeants and generals in their own country.

A story popular with Italians illustrates this point of view. Mussolini appears on a sunny day carrying an umbrella. His flunkies say to him: "Master, it is not raining." Mussolini replies, "But it is raining in Berlin."

Across the borders of Italy in Switzerland there is terrific wartime preparation. It is noteworthy that it is the German population of Switzerland that is most



hostile to Germany and Hitlerism. The German-speaking Swiss, long-practiced in the ways of democracy, despise with contemptuousness the autocracy of der fuehrer. Switzerland will defend to its last drop of blood, travellers say, their borders from invasion either by Italy or Germany.

**Covered Neutral** The campaign of certain elements of the electrical industry to foist on the public the covered neutral under one pretense or another and under one trade name or another is not progressing to their liking. This high-powered campaign is actually failing due to the natural refusal of buyers to accept such products and to the alertness of inspectors and union men. According to reliable figures 6,157,000 feet of covered neutral was marketed in 1936. By 1937 this amount had fallen off practically 33 per cent or to the total of 4,387,000 feet. The next year a still larger loss in sales was recorded, to the total in 1938 of 2,671,000 feet. This is gratifying because the foisting of inferior materials on the public injures the entire electrical industry.

**People's Savings** The United States Government through the postal system is banker to more than 1,000,000 wage earners. In this age of sharp debate on the policies of savings and economy, it is interesting to note that these 1,000,000 American citizens have bought postal savings bonds in the amount of \$2,075,000,000.

Who are these citizens who have built up this vast aggregate of capital? The Post Office Department goes on to point out that skilled workers are the chief purchasers of the bonds. Next to them come clerks, then housewives, then salesmen, then teachers, then professional men, then executives, then students, then farmers. Most of these citizens buying savings bonds buy them out of current income. The bonds are the nucleus of funds for the education of children, for the purchase of homes, for emergencies and for old age security. This is a neat picture of thrift and sensible public service.

**Trial By Nerves** The grim struggle in Europe between the democratic and fascist countries is now being spoken of as a trial by nerves. The struggle in the labor movement in America may also be aptly spoken of as a trial by nerves. That side will win that has the greatest nerve reserve and it may be supposed that the greatest nerve reserve will be with the side that has the deepest conviction of being right. We have little doubt that in the case of the labor world it is the American Federation of Labor. Everyone knows that the A. F. of L. is not a perfect organization, but it has long struggled for better living for workers in America. It has kept its hands clear of conspiracy, secretiveness, underground conniving and

hypocrisy. One reason why the A. F. of L. is belittled by soft intellectuals is that everybody knows all about the A. F. of L. It has concealed nothing. It is not a revolutionary movement in the sense of the story books but a profound drive of workers for industrial citizenship. Moreover, the A. F. of L. lies closer to democratic life than the C. I. O. It smacks nothing of totalitarianism. It belongs to America and so long as American institutions endure it will have a sound place within the nation. If American institutions disappear, the A. F. of L. will go down with it. Let not the enemy of the A. F. of L. believe that the men heading these organizations are soft. They will be found adamant in opposing any introduction of totalitarianism in this country and they are willing to rest their all on this principle and to go down with it.

**Electric Rates** There has been a constant lowering of electric rates throughout the United States. We are not now interested in all the causes that have produced this result, but we are interested in pointing out again that when electric rates fall, the sales of electric appliances rise rapidly. Proof of this is recently given in Knoxville where TVA sells power. In the month of May this year, the sale of electric appliances in Knoxville totalled \$222,311. This in one month in a city of 150,000 population! This is the largest sale ever made in any given month in that city. In May, 1936, the sales totalled \$179,189 and in May, 1938, \$126,323. There is no doubt the appliance sales in Knoxville were kited by the recent action of the city in taking over the distribution system and promising stabilized rates. These appliance sales indicate the widespread uses of electricity.

In May, 462 electric refrigerators were sold; 278 electric washers and 24 electric water pumps; 225 electric ranges and 116 water heaters. It is evident that America is rapidly becoming electrified.

**Charles L. Reed** Another lovable, dynamic figure long connected with this organization has left us. As he lived—fully, generously, untiringly—so Charles L. Reed, assistant to the International President, died. While negotiating an agreement in Pittsburgh on August 9, his great heart stopped. Prior to his death, there was no lessening of his tremendous pace, and no indication of any weakening of his stamina. He left life as he had lived it, at work, for his union. He was only 46 years old. His going is a great loss both in affectionate comradeship and in brilliant performance. Reed is the fourth loss in the official family in four months—Latham, Keaveney, Casey—now Reed. Reed's letter to his beloved friend and comrade—Keaveney—shortly before Keaveney's death—published in this issue—is an appropriate requiem for both men. Individuals pass, but the union goes on.





# Woman's Work

—PFE— 414



## NEW SIZING SYSTEM MEANS BETTER FITTING CLOTHES

By A WORKER'S WIFE

"JOHNNY'S big for his age. He's six, but I have to get an eight-year old size." "Nothing ready made will fit Alice. I have to make so many alterations I find it easier to make her clothes at home." "It nearly drives me crazy to shop for Georgie. I had to return so many things that now I try to take him with me to try them on. The sizes don't seem to be marked right."

Shopping for children's ready-made clothes is a terrible problem unless your child is exactly the type that suits the sizes that manufacturers have selected to represent "the average child." They don't seem to realize that children come in short and chubby shapes, or tall and thin shapes, as well as the "average" shape. The age of a child is no guidance whatever to his height and weight, so an eight-year-old size will be too big for the small, light-boned eight-year-old child, and too small for the sturdy one of the same age. It is also true that manufacturers don't exactly agree on the sizes. Some cut generously, but some skimp, so garments marked size 8 from different manufacturers may be very different in actual size. It all adds up to such an annoying situation for mothers, children and merchants that I wonder why something hasn't been done about it before this time.

From time to time on this page we have given our tribute to the good work of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. This bureau, a part of the Department of Agriculture, makes scientific studies of many materials and processes included in the home-maker's art. The one-piece ski-suit that kept your child so comfortable playing outdoors last winter, can be traced back to a design they originated a few years ago. The design for the sun-suit he's wearing this summer came from the same source. The bureau's designers have done a lot to influence design of children's clothes for the better.

They have long realized, however, that something should be done about sizes. I asked Miss Ruth O'Brien, chief of the division of textiles and clothing, how long she had been thinking about a new sizing system.

"Since 1925," she said. However, in order to get a true scientific basis for a new sizing system Miss O'Brien felt that she would like to have accurate measurements of a large number of children in order to get an entirely new basis for sizes than age.

Not until February, 1937, were funds made available, as a WPA project, for the study of body measurements of children which will form the basis for the new sizing system. The project was directed by the Home Economics Bureau, with colleges, universities and other educational institutions in 15 states participating. On March 1, 1939, nearly 150,000 boys and girls from four to 17 years of age had been measured. Children in public and parochial schools, public playgrounds, private schools, camps, children of the poor and of the well-to-do were measured in the effort to get a truly representative result. Now the survey has been completed and tabulated. What does it show?

1. That age is the poorest possible basis for sizing children's clothing.

2. A far more accurate sizing can be made from a combination of the height and hip-measure of the child.

3. Three complete ranges of sizes according to girth are needed. Less than 50 per cent of the children could be classed as "regular" sizes. To be properly fitted 17.8 per cent of boys would have to be given "slim" sizes and 21.5 per cent "chubby" sizes, while more than 10 per cent need special sizes, the tabulation of measurements showed.

Among the girls there is even greater variation from what might be called the "normal" or "regular" in size. Of the nearly 65,000 girls whose measurements were taken, only 41.8 per cent could be classified as "regular" while 22.5 could be fitted by the proposed "slim" sizes and another 21.7 in the "chubby" range. Fully 14 per cent need special sizes if they are to be fitted in ready made garments, or mother's helping hand with the alterations. However, under the new sizing system the majority of children may be fitted with considerable accuracy simply by taking the two measurements of height and hip circumference.

Not only the height and hip measurements were taken, but also the weight and 33 other trunk measurements on each child, so it will be possible to furnish children's clothing manufacturers with all the interrelated measurements for a more accurate "model" in each size.

You must not expect to find these new sizes in children's clothes on the counter of your department store right away, but the machinery for putting them there is in motion. This past June a meeting was called by the American Standards Asso-

ciation for representatives of the clothing industry. Miss O'Brien was present to present recommendations based on the survey. Thirteen regular and 26 auxiliary sizes for boys, and 12 regular and 24 auxiliary sizes for girls were recommended. These size ranges would provide a comfortable fit for 86 per cent of the girls measured and 89 per cent of the boys. Representatives of clothing manufacturers voted to carry the recommendations back to their industries, and it may be that we shall hear of further developments soon.

I'm sure that all mothers will welcome this more rational system of sizing that will make it possible for you to take two measurements of your child at home—height and hip girth—and then walk into a store and buy a garment in confidence that it will fit him. And all children who have had the embarrassment and discomfort of having to wear a badly fitting garment because "it cost good money and we can't afford to throw it away" will certainly think it's grand to get one that fits properly all over. Merchants and manufacturers also have much to gain in eliminating losses because of garments returned due to wrong sizing.

It's also intended that the new size ranges shall be adopted for patterns for children's clothes, so if you sew at home you'll benefit, too, by not having to make a lot of alterations in your pattern.

Incidentally, it was found in taking measurements that the geographic region apparently has an effect on the growth of the child, or possibly it is that the tall, big-boned north European types preponderate in some regions, while the immigrants from the south have gathered in another section to produce children of a shorter average stature. Whatever the reason, it was found that on an age basis there exists a substantial variation in the dimensions of children of the same age from different regions. In another comparison of 19 of the most important measurements the children classified as in grade B economic group were found to be smaller than those in the more privileged, hence better nourished, group A.

As a by-product of the study a great deal of information has been collected concerning the growth of children, the relationship between the different body measurements, and other material of interest to scientists as well as to clothing manufacturers.



## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The regular monthly social meeting of the women's auxiliary to Local No. B-18, I. B. E. W., for June was merged into the annual picnic of Local No. B-18 and other locals, held last Sunday, June 25, at the Riverside Breakfast Club.

The various activities of the day—ball games, races and dancing—were enjoyed by all. The social committee, comprised of Sisters Underwood, Harris and Lester, and the ways and means committee, consisting of Sisters Flynn, Heywood and Gahagan, together with other visiting auxiliaries, took care of the checkroom and aided in the selling of soft drinks, ice cream and sandwiches on a commission basis, the money obtained to be added to the auxiliary's reserve for future use. Those working with the committees and deserving special mention were Sisters Adrian, Winings and Davis.

The next social event of the auxiliary will be the attendance at the play, "The Family Next Door," to be given on the evening of July 26, at the Studio Village Guild. Refreshments will be served. All members desiring to attend this stock company production are urged to be present and procure their tickets at the next business meeting, July 13, at 246 South Hill Street.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 177  
AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Since the last letter from the Jacksonville Auxiliary, we have had election and installation of officers as follows: Mrs. E. P. Massey, president; Mrs. L. L. Snyder, vice president; Mrs. Roy Slade, secretary; Mrs. C. O. Colston, treasurer, and the executive board, Mrs. J. T. Courtney, Mrs. E. Sappington and Mrs. J. T. Cox.

Mrs. Massey has served us as president before and we are assured of a successful year under her able leadership. Mrs. Snyder has long been a faithful member of our auxiliary. Mrs. Slade is what is known as an "A-1" secretary and we are all happy over her reelection.

In spite of vacations, illness and hot weather, our meetings have been well attended and our once-a-month social meetings have been thoroughly enjoyed. Our last social meeting was at the home of Mrs. J. T. Cox, who is such a charming hostess. We can always expect a jolly good time when Sister Cox says "Come to my house for the next social meeting."

Congratulations are in order to Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal Mattox. A daughter, Carol Jane, was born to them July 15. Brother Mattox is an active member of Local Union No. 177, and Mrs. Mattox is one of our best loved members.

We are planning a "fall round-up" luncheon early in September. Perhaps you will hear more about that later.

Sister Massey has presented our auxiliary a scrap book in which to keep items of our activities, which in future years should be of great interest to those who follow us.

Rt. 6, Box 408, GERTRUDE H. COLSTON.  
S. Jacksonville, Fla.



Courtesy National Association Service.

## BEAN GUMBO

By SALLY LUNN

Maybe you think a hot, hearty soup is all wrong on a hot day, but you'll find appetites will respond nobly to the delicious bouquet of flavors in this bean gumbo that includes ham, onions, tomato and other vegetables along with good nourishing beans. For mid-day lunch it's a meal in itself, served with crackers or bread sticks. At dinner it may be the one hot dish, followed by a cold meat and salad platter, with fresh fruit for dessert—so it's definitely right for the housewife's disposition on a hot day. The soup may be prepared early in the morning and reheated later. I suggest that if you do this, put it in a casserole or baking dish in the oven for reheating as this avoids breaking up the beans. Serve it right from your oven dish at the table. Leftover breakfast toast makes good soup accompaniments. Butter it, cut in cubes or

sticks, heat in oven till brown and crisp. You may sprinkle it lightly with grated Parmesan cheese if you like this flavor, or any leftover cheese you may have that is dry enough to grate finely.

### BEAN GUMBO

1 cup white beans	1 small onion
Water to cover	sliced
1 cup diced potatoes	1 tablespoon green
	pepper diced
1 cup diced carrots	3 tablespoons
1 cup diced ham	butter
(raw or cooked)	Salt and pepper to
1 cup tomato juice	taste

Soak the beans over night, drain and cover with cold water or part water and vegetable or meat stock. Saute the onion, green pepper and ham in the butter, then add to the bean mixture, simmer all until the beans are nearly tender. Add the carrots, potatoes and tomatoes during about the last half hour of cooking.





# Correspondence



## L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

To start with, our annual picnic was held on the twenty-second, and although not breaking the record attendance of last year, was the largest picnic held in St. Louis so far this year. The crowd was estimated at about 11,000. This is an achievement of which we are proud, and so we of Local Union No. 1 once more doff our hats and again acclaim Jimmie Morrell the "ace of picnic promoters." Accept our thanks, Jimmie.

At our last local meeting, in drawing up our demands for the new agreement with the contractors, the membership voted without a dissenting vote in favor of the six hour day with an increase in wages, which is to go into effect in the near future. At this writing there has been no news in regards to the attitude of the contractors, but as regards the attitude of the men I would say that 90 per cent are in favor of the demand for a shorter work week. It was certainly gratifying to see the men vote their convictions that night. It is also my opinion that our New York Brothers were influential, through their articles in the Journal, in bringing this about because of the fact that their success in this matter was mentioned on the floor. My thanks to you.

The recording of the next matter is one which I do not relish, because it is with a great deal of regret that Local Union No. 1 wishes to report the passing of its best known member, James F. Casey. He was a member since May, 1899, and during his membership served as our president for about 15 years, was a delegate to most of the conventions, and at all times was willing to offer his counsel and advice in local matters. As reward for his character and unionism he was appointed as member of the International Executive Council from the fifth district, which position he held with honor. And as with all men of great hearts it is only after his passing that we learn of his greatest virtue, his charity towards mankind. Jim Casey may never be with us again in the flesh but he will live forever in our hearts through his good deeds.

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

## L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

It is imperative and beneficial for all of us to be able to convince others of the merits of a six-hour day, by presenting our case with salient facts.

First, our most forceful critic is he who thinks and talks only of profits, production and layoffs, and cares not of the hours and wages his hired help receive. In so far as he is concerned, the wage earner is only a useful means to attain his own arbitrary will.

The wage earner and worker is regarded by this type of rugged individual as a commodity and mere pawn on a chessboard. He feels that he, as an individual, possesses all rights for his selfish ambitions, but fails to see and realize that his employees as human beings, also possess rights and that such individual rights must be collectively secured for the common good of society, which in fact is composed of owners and wage-earners.

The farther separated the owner becomes from the worker, the more inevitably class struggle results, the owner enjoying the over-abundance of material things and denying the necessities to the workers, namely, a decent living wage, shorter hours of labor, which will enable them also to enjoy the sacred ties of family life, culture, recreation and the feeling of security.

In this age of progress with all its speed-producing machinery and labor-saving devices, man knows he has been displaced. Lost working hours have multiplied each year, due to the inventive genius of man and failure to formulate a plan to compensate the working man for his losses. In the hands of a few has been concentrated the control of the destiny of the masses.

The machine seems to have become the master of the man. The loss of wages means the loss of buying power. The cry of over-production is a myth. How can there be over-production when one-third of our people are unfed, unclothed, and unsheltered? The truth is that there is a lack of consumption due to the lack of buying power.

Until we reach the day when man will share in the profits of the machine with a living annual wage, he has but one alter-

native, that which we members of Local Union No. B-3 have chosen, namely, shorter hours with a living wage.

The six-hour day has spread employment. It has brought about a feeling of contentment and hope at home. At the close of a day's work a man has brought home a body not weary and fatigued from long hours of labor, but a body still fresh to enjoy the happiness of home and loved ones. His frame of mind is sane and pleasant and consequently both in vigor of body and mind, the next day he is able to perform and do justice to a day's work.

The mind is free from insecurity of employment, free from despair, the general health is improved, all of which promotes a spirit of confidence and cheerfulness.

Our country as a whole would be more prosperous in health as well as in wealth if a national six-hour day were instituted.

Much of our sickness and disease comes about through worry and despondency, which in turn tears down the morale of the whole family.

The six-hour day means living and acting like human beings not like serfs.

The moral power to do certain things and to demand certain things of others is our human right.

The moral law is that all men are obliged to strive for moral perfection. That is why we band in the bond of brotherhood in organizations to bring about that perfection.

AL. L. PELLARIN.

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

On one of the hottest nights we have had in a long time this local held the hottest election we ever had and at this writing the results are still up in the air due to the fact that there were numerous ties for the positions on the executive and examining boards, so until such time as these ties are settled a full report on the election must be deferred.

We have been able to put some of our out-of-town brethren to work and are doing everything humanly possible to make them feel at home, and it is our wish that if the



BROTHERS FROM MANY LOCALS COME TOGETHER AT TOLEDO, WORKING ON THE SUN OIL JOB UNDER L. U. NO. 8



time comes when we are able to find work in their territory that we will receive treatment in kind. The local narrowbacks were on their good behavior until "Shorty" Long, "Pump Gun" Slater and "Balto Slim" from Local No. B-28 breezed into our vicinity and started leading them astray, as a report not verified has it that the above-named yeggs were seen slowly sipping chocolate malted milks after one of their rampages.

We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of big Jim Duncan out of Flint, Mich., who swings a mean hickey on the Sun Oil job. Also his "boozem" friend, Pat, from the same city. It is a pleasure to see the way in which absolute strangers can land on a job and in no time at all acclimate themselves to the job and the gang that's on it. A picture of the construction crew was taken recently and we hope to get it into the JOURNAL in the near future. As the work being done is of a confidential nature no pictures of the actual jobs can be taken. Work is more plentiful at present than it has been in many a moon and here's hoping it continues.

Once more the wheel in the lottery of life has spun its course, and came to a stop on the number of our good friend and Brother, J. Foster Cullum. Brother Cullum was cutting in on a hot three-phase 550-volt line when in some manner not yet determined he received a shock which hurled him to the ground some 20 feet and suffered injuries from which he died almost instantly. Brother Cullum was a regular attendant at meetings and his cheerful smile and unflinching good humor will be sorely missed. He leaves behind to mourn his passing, a wife and several children. May the Divine Creator who marks the fall of the lowliest sparrow have compassion on him and grant him eternal rest.

The Public Library job has got out of the hole in the ground stage and by the time this appears in print there will be some wiremen on the job. There are a great many unusual features about this library and as soon as we can get the dope on them we will send them in so that all the boys can read about them. The Girls Vocational School has gotten to the stage where men will be needed soon. The Toledo Scale job is also getting to the finishing stage. We have been promised a picture of that job and details of the electrical end of it and hope that ye editor can find space to publish same.

From all indications the men in this local are going to have enough work this fall to buy their winter's coal and have a little left over. After weeks of negotiations we have finally got an apprentice training agreement with the Contractors' Association signed and in effect.

Labor Day is nearly here and this local is really going to put on the dog in the annual parade. Members are being outfitted with uniforms that consist of military caps, dark blue shirts with a large number "8" over one pocket and the emblem of the I. B. E. W. over the other, a bow tie of matching blue and trousers of dark blue with a gold stripe an inch in width along the side, plus white shoes. Here's hoping this ensemble looks as good as it sounds. Hoping that everything is okey dokey by all the boys around the country, will sign off right now.

BILL CONWAY.

#### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

My WORKER just to hand and I see where the proposition for a convention lost by a small majority. Personally, I think we are

#### READ

Labor disputes increase under "handcuff" law, by L. U. No. B-160, Minneapolis.

The 30-hour week must be next door to Utopia, by L. U. No. 948.

Organizing meat packers in the West, by L. U. No. 617.

Michigan applauds Federal Court decision, by L. U. No. 107.

McNutt appointment "not acceptable," by L. U. No. 665.

President Tracy has right information on building, by L. U. No. 275.

New England mourns Keaveney, by L. U. Nos. 103, 333, 396, 377, 104.

Wiring standards and "Copernicusses," by L. U. No. 370.

St. Louis' tribute to Casey, by L. U. No. 1.

just as well off without a convention this year. As I said in a previous letter the money could be more wisely spent in organizing and further protecting and consolidating our gains.

From month to month we read of new plants and utilities being organized, and our international officers are called on from time to time to protect our membership from the actions of the N. L. R. B. and other sources, and I think they are to be commended for the victories we have won; especially the Consolidated Edison case.

Now, we get a very favorable decision in the Consumers Power case, and let's don't forget the El Paso case, against that arch-enemy of unionism, the Stone & Webster outfit, which I helped fight 40 years ago in Tampa, Fla.

In the July 15 issue of the Electrical World there is quite a lengthy editorial relative to the tendency of the utilities to contract their work, especially the new work and larger rebuilding projects. I would like to see this editorial published in full in the WORKER so that our membership may become fully acquainted with it and lay their plans accordingly.

Work is very slow in this immediate vicinity without much chance for a pick-up of any size in the near future. Several of our boys are working in other jurisdictions and we want to thank the locals which called on us for men, as it relieves the situation here.

There have been several REA projects let in nearby territory but we have been unable to get any information as to whether or not the jobs are fair. I think that the WORKER should carry a list of the REA jobs that are fair and the contractors who have them. Also a list of the jobs that are bad, so that our members could be governed accordingly.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

#### L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

I just returned from a three weeks' vacation trip to Montana. The press secretary of Local No. 200 was extremely modest when he said they had the best trout fishing in the world. There's no place where fishing is that good. And next year I hope to go back again and go out with George Crandall, Slick Blackford, Joe Meeks, "Chaw" Callan, Pete Mihelic, Phil O'Donnell, Joe Stitz, of L. U. No.

9, and all the others who helped make my trip so enjoyable.

Some time ago I wrote of a vicious anti-picketing ordinance that had been passed here. This week it was in effect wiped off the statute books by a sweeping decision by Judge Roy Schaner, wiping out two major sections of the law—the one which prohibited picketing except in cases of a so-called "bona fide" strike (one which was called by a majority vote of all employees of a concern) and the other which prohibited picketing except by "bona fide" employees.

The decision represents a major victory for liberal and labor forces and shows the strength of organizations fighting side by side for the same cause. Attorneys from the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. groups carried on the fight and should be given much credit for their work. Labor is indeed grateful for the result in voiding this vicious un-American ordinance. The workers can now use their constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression in the fight towards better working conditions, shorter hours, and more money.

Local No. B-3 is doing a wonderful job in its national campaign for a six-hour day and a 30-hour week. Last month's WORKER reflected some of the good work in the letters from different locals that are in favor of the plan. It doesn't seem that any working man could logically argue against the shorter day and week when it is apparent that a great number of additional men will be put to work. We all know that we are making more money now than when we had the 10-hour day, and our major problem is to put more men to work—the wage question will adjust itself if we keep on our toes and forget individualism and all work together. Keep it up, L. U. No. B-3—your good work is bringing results! Conditions are on the up-grade now and quite a few of the boys are working who have loafed for a long time. However, most of our jobs are under civil service, and that makes it tough for the traveling Brothers to connect. Things aren't like they used to be when you could quit a good job and always go on a better one. But when we get a universal six-hour day, we will have a little more freedom.

Good-bye, now.

J. W. FLYNN.

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of a letter from Brother Robby Robinson. Brother Bobby is in Lansing at present writing, keeping Slim Mannel company. Slim recently moved to this town from Toledo. Slim knows the ropes all right. When the trail gets hot, move. Give our regards to the rest of our friends.

In receipt of a line or two from Montreal informing Brother Geese that the boys particularly took note of his work at the stadium. They inform us that flood lighting is an old story with them at Molson Stadium and at the baseball stadium. So, Charles, the boys of Montreal are one up on you. Also, Charles, take note that 120 couples were married in the baseball stadium in a mass marriage.

Tragedies have hit three families of Brothers of the local within a short period of time. While these occurrences are very unfortunate and pathetic it seems grief has a sort of mellowing effect on an individual. It brings one down to earth with a bang. It shows one how really puny are our efforts in this life. It proves the shallowness of an individual who attempts to harm his fellowman. It brings out the real qualities to the surface of those who profess to be friends. Above all, in times of stress, the appearance of the



local's sick committee on the scene is a genuine comfort. We wish to stress that the sick committee does a real job in a quiet and dignified manner and deserves our appreciation.

Brother Pete Hefner has finally arrived. Pete, who worked so hard at the various political campaigns, finally was rewarded with a job on the board of supervisors of elections.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Well, No. B-39 has had another election. Our business manager, Walter Lennox, had no opposition. This was as it should be, as he is doing a good job here.

We have something here that I think is unusual in a lineman's local. We all work on a monthly basis and receive two weeks' vacation with pay. I have had plenty of forced vacations without pay, but this is the first time I ever had a vacation with pay. And believe me, this is the kind you really enjoy, to know that when you come back you have two weeks' pay waiting for you.

Brothers Walter Lennox, Buck Buchanan and myself were delegates to the State Electrical Workers' convention held in Akron, Ohio, July 16. About 60 delegates from all over the state were present. Little towns as well as cities were represented. It's a good thing to get the other fellow's viewpoint, the city locals to hear the problems of the country locals and the country locals to hear the problems of the city locals. Brother Lennox was chairman of this convention, which was held in conjunction with the Ohio State F. of L. convention. We had some very good speakers including our international vice president, Arthur Bennett. It was all very interesting and educational. After we adjourned, L. U. No. 306 of Akron entertained the delegates and their wives with a banquet, serving 75 or 80 people. It was a real banquet, too, and included all the refreshments that go with it. They surely did a wonderful job, and we want to commend Local No. 306 for the job they did.

L. U. No. B-39 now has five Brothers on the retired list receiving pensions from our International Office. They are John Smith, Ed. Rankin, Charles Morgan, Bill Chase and Bill McCarty. They have all been loyal members and true to the union and all it stands for, always putting the interests of the local first, and so are all entitled to their pensions and our best wishes. May they enjoy many years of ease and contentment. Most of the members of No. B-39 work for the city in its municipal light plant, where they have a pension system also. So this makes it pretty good for the retiring Brothers. The more old-age security you have, the more you can look forward to your old age.

BURR COOPER.

#### L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Work is slow, as it has been for some time, and there seem to be no definite strings to pull to cause any great need of help. Construction is going along on some towers for Bonneville transmission lines but need of men is not very great.

Our annual picnic has been set for August 13 and the chance of the year to get together is thus opened. This is the place for the Brothers to get together and talk over the times, past, present and future.

The A. F. of L. executive board recently granted jurisdiction of neon tube benders to the I. B. E. W., and we have transferred

the men from the sign workers into this local. This gives us a good representation in the neon shops, as the other men are in with us, too.

Work is progressing nicely on assembling a directory of union firms, products and services. This work, undertaken by the label trades section of the Central Labor Council, is expected to be the key which will allow union members to patronize those firms which are fair to them. A partial list of union firms is being printed weekly in our Labor Press, and various groups have printed pamphlets listing their fair firms. These have brought results except that it is not humanly possible to keep a bunch of pamphlets available.

Portland has been host to five of Uncle Sam's cruisers during the annual fleet week held here. Battleships and destroyers usually are here, but this year other duties prevented their assignment to this port. Quite a routine is arranged for the entertainment of officers and crews, and they in turn arrange for things of interest to the public, including a good old whaleboat race down the Willamette River.

Other things not popping into mind readily, this is going to end it all for this time and here's hoping your summer Wx is pleasant.

ERWIN.

#### L. U. NO. B-53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Well, as usual, we had another election. All present officers were elected, with a few exceptions on the executive board. The only office that we had any competition for was that of the financial secretary and treasurer. William Burkrey, the old goat herder, was elected by a good majority. The writer is being accused of being a politician, but it went in one ear and came out the other, so this local is happy to state that we are still alive and ready to take advantage of all opportunities.

We read so much about the different kinds of "isms," but after careful investigation I find that there are only two kinds of isms, that we as American citizens and members of organized labor should endure, first, Americanism, and, second, unionism. That excludes all isms, including C. I. O.-ism. Under the present world conditions and the isms that are so plainly noticeable today, it is only fitting that we as Americans support only two, Americanism and unionism, and the sooner some of those birds discover that this country is becoming stronger each year in Americanism and unionism, the louder these important factors will echo upon the nation. This country does not intend to force its form of democracy on other nations. We have no time for dictators or the ilk, and until the time that they menace America we should not be interested by reason of the sad experience of the World War. This country should not try to enforce our theories on other countries. We have our hands full to maintain and preserve our own government. Let's not butt in other nations' affairs unless such affairs are our affairs.

A good motto for us in America finds itself in a song well known to all Americans, "God

Help America," and I will say that 98 per cent of the people of this country believe that God is with us, for if not, with all that goes on in the universe, we would be having more troubles at this time. I might add further that if industry will at least try to cooperate with organized labor and give labor its dues, this country will in a short time be the most important cog in the wheel towards national peace and progress. If the combined national war expenses were put where they would fill the nations' bellies instead of putting holes in them, plus property damage, gee, what a glorious universe this would be! So with due respect to the American Federation of Labor, which is bread and butter to the workman, skilled or unskilled, and with the cooperation of industry and capital, working together for the benefit of all, we should soon forget about the depression.

HUGH SCHONE.

#### L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

The same old story: Work in this jurisdiction is slowing down, and we have a few men loafing.

Have read several letters in the June and July JOURNAL about the 30-hour week. Now that would be a very good solution for unemployment here. I don't understand all I know about the 30-hour week. I would appreciate hearing from some of you Brothers who are working under this plan.

Local No. 60's present contract is for a 40-hour week. Some of our members get odd jobs that last only a few hours, therefore spend most of their time on the waiting list, while other members get 40 hours or more a week. While I have been getting my share of 40 hour weeks and some overtime, I am in favor of cutting the hours so every Brother can make a living.

The contract of Local No. 60 was signed before July 1 for the coming year by all the larger electrical contractors in the city. The contract, with the exception of a few minor changes not worth mentioning, remains as it was last year.

To date the apprentice wiremen do not have a graduated wage scale. Most of them are going to make good mechanics. They are the future backbone of our local. Why not help them a little? We can if we try.

All of the large construction goes to our union contractors. However, 80 per cent of the house wiring is done by the nonunion contractors. We have tried several ways to get the cottage construction, but to date very few union contractors have taken advantage of our present plan to compete with the nonunion contractors.

The Flash in the July JOURNAL was good news, the organization of the radio broadcast technicians of the Columbia Broadcasting System with the I. B. E. W. To all who participated, I know endless hours were worked to accomplish the things you have done. Keep up the good work.

Our sincere congratulations to Brother and Mrs. Francis Fox, who were married July 15. While on the subject of marriage, the transatlantic flier, Douglas Corrigan, married his childhood sweetheart, Miss Elizabeth Marvin, of San Antonio, July 17.

J. M. DEHART.

#### L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, here we are in the middle of another hot month. Our president, Brother Bill Parrish, is on his vacation. He said something about going out to the mountains where it is cool. Well, I don't blame him.

In the article by Fred L. Ulrich in the July issue, Local Union No. 913 was inadvertently listed as B-913.



Brother Bannon is a pretty busy man right at present. He is working on the new contract. Brother Red Nordyke came in and went to work for the Houston Lighting and Power Company. Things in general are just normal.

Away back in 1820, labor began to get restless, and tried to find some solution to the problem. In the year of Jackson's election, 1828, a working man's party was organized in Philadelphia, and in New York in the next year. Within a short time working men's parties of varying strength were to be found in all of the seaboard states north of Maryland.

In 1832, most of the working men's parties disappeared, but the workers had succeeded in arousing the public to the need for changes in the existing laws.

In 1833, New York succeeded in linking all trade societies together in a stable central body called a general trades union. Other large cities did likewise. In 1834, the various cities joined together in a federation or national trades union not unlike the American Federation of Labor of today. And so on until now we have had good times and bad. But that same determined spirit keeps us on top.

But at no other time have we ever needed to be up and awake more than now (see page 232 of our June WORKER). Now just suppose that instead of a man belonging to a union that some man got such a strangle hold that the unions had to join him. Of course, that is not going to happen, but let us see that it doesn't.

C. R. POPE.

#### L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

The King and Queen have visited America. They came not in the pomp and pageantry of war but as ambassadors of peace. American labor on both sides of the imaginary line we call the boundary, caught the spirit of their attempt to form a world-wide fellowship based on mutual recognition of every living person's human and spiritual value, irrespective of class or creed or nationality. It is labor's conception that the brotherhood of man knows no boundaries of nationality, and the time has come that an attempt should be made to form that world-wide brotherhood.

A great future is in store for American labor and that future depends—as does the future of labor in all nations—on the saving of peace.

In an age when lowered moral standards have become a breeding ground for destructive forces, is it not time for the democracies to seek again the sources of their strength and to demonstrate to the world the power of moral principles? We realize that the world is on the brink of disaster and that the causes of conflict lie only in the hearts and minds of men. We can't expect to have peace in the world when we are at war among ourselves or with our employers. When there are selfish motives, fear and prejudice in the lives of the workers, our nation is likely to follow a wavering and shortsighted policy.

The strength of a labor leader is shown in his courage to admit his own faults. The glory of labor is to have a creative message for the world. The battle for peace must be fought in the heart of the individual, and thus throughout the community if it is to be won in the world.

Victory in this battle is the one thing needful for the world in which we live. It implies first of all a change of heart. Experience has proven that such a change can take place, and that it comes to those who turn from judging others and their systems to a sense of their own faults and a determination to give the service of their lives for others.

FRANK FARRAND.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The officers and members of the I. B. E. W., and particularly those who make up the local unions in New England, were shocked to hear of the death of our friend, International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney.

We who knew him best will miss his ever-smiling countenance, which was one of his many fine characteristics. He was a loyal, devoted trade unionist, a capable officer and a valuable friend of our organization. He faced obstacles unflinchingly, giving his best to promote the right and interest of his fellow workers. Our Brotherhood can ill-afford to lose at any time men of his ability and high character. His influence for good in our industry is well known to us.

Rare qualities of mind and heart shone in the character of Charlie Keaveney. Proverbial was his readiness to help those who sought his advice, as well as his kindness and sympathetic assistance to others who came to him with their troubles.

By industry and ability Charlie made his way to the top of his profession. In labor, his was a leadership of unsurpassed foresight and courage, and his opinion on public affairs, always widely sought, was of the best. Sincere, devoted and loyal, Charles D. Keaveney will live in the esteem of the Brotherhood and the affectionate remembrance of his friends.

His spirit goes marching on, giving courage to those who must begin where he left off. He remained the resourceful, constructive, humane, kindly friend to the last.

The officers and members of Local No. 103, Boston, consider it a privilege to have known and worked with such a leader and friend, and extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle!"

A great citizen who filled high public stations for more than a third of a century has passed away, and Local No. 104 turns aside from its usual public duties to join in paying tribute to his memory and manifest to some degree its appreciation of his lofty character and illustrious services. In the full vigor of his life, in the rounded fame of his achievement, and in the high career of his distinguished office, Charles D. Keaveney, our beloved international vice president, heard the call of the Master, and in responding, has departed forever from our midst.

This melancholy event, which is engaging the attention of labor and business men in this section, on this occasion, accords with the course of nature, and must in due time overtake all of us. And while no man may hope successfully to contend against a like consequence, our interest therein but increases as we near it.

The death of one having occupied so important a place in the service and affections of those who make up his labor and business life, naturally leads to an inquiry into those personal qualities that molded his being into whatever fullness and roundness of outline it possessed.

His mission in life was not a struggle for the accumulation of gold; he sought not to pacify his conscience with the gilded bauble of wealth; he neglected not the elements of intellectual and moral greatness for the sordid and perishable things of time. His whole life was dedicated to human rights, to the betterment of the working classes through

organization, and to the making more firm and lasting the foundations upon which a noble and honorable working class is built. He wove his name into the history of the labor movement in New England with illustrious and praiseworthy deeds.

Happy the state which has borne such a citizen; thrice happy the people, who, appreciating his virtues, shall give him a place in the Valhalla of her heroes for the encouragement and inspiration of those who come after him.

HARRY.

#### L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

The entertainment committee of Local No. 107 sponsored a very nice party, which was held in the American Legion Hall, and was well attended and enjoyed by all. Some of our guests were men working on the General Motors job here, who were from Pittsburgh, Muskegon, Detroit, Lansing, Cincinnati and Chicago, and if I remember correctly, a couple of boys who had worked on the World's Fair job in New York. We were very glad to have these Brothers with us and they appeared to enjoy themselves as well.

The Michigan Hill Billies furnished peppy music for dancing, and many fine prizes were given away during the evening, including a beautiful clock donated by Mr. Campbell, of the Campbell Electric Company, one of our local contractors who attended the party with his family. Mr. Hall, of the Hall Electric Company, Muskegon, was also with us for the party, and then about two weeks later he threw a nice party at the same place for all the boys who had worked for him on the General Motors job here.

I think I've covered most of the social news now except to say that the entertainment committee of Local No. 107 deserves a lot of credit for the success of our last party, and now we are all looking forward to the picnic which will be held before long. They will have to go some to improve on the "eats" though, but we will have to give some of the credit to Mrs. O. Comstock and Mrs. C. Bright (the business agent's wife) for helping out in the kitchen in time of need, as well as all others who cooperated to make the party a success.

Our new officers have been installed as follows:

Reelected to office: President, Al. Wiseman; financial secretary, Lambert Smith; recording secretary, Frank Visser; business agent, Claude Bright.

Our new vice president is Norm. Shaulk. Two of the executive board members were retained, Hi Smith and George Helms, and two new ones added, Fred Porter and yours truly.

At the recent meeting held at Kalamazoo, the State Federation was turned down by a vote of 7 to 6. Personally, I think this was a very wise move, as if passed, eventually the larger locals would have too much power in the state.

It was gratifying to see that the I. B. E. W. scored their point against the N. L. R. B. through the decision of the Cincinnati Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, which will call for a vote to decide who will represent the workers. When Consumers Power Company's next election to determine representation takes place we hope to see the I. B. E. W. in its rightful place as sole collective bargaining agency. So watch your step, Consumers Power Company employees, and vote for the electrical union which is all-American in principle as well as in name.

F. E. PETERSON.



**L. U. NO. B-125, PORTLAND, OREG.**

Editor:

Outstanding among the many exhibits at the Northwest Home Show held here recently was the American Federation of Labor "label, shopcard and button" exhibit. Sponsored by the label trades section of the Portland Central Labor Council, and with the cooperation of E. J. Stack, label director for the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the display of union shop cards, labels and buttons was one of the most successful enterprises ever attempted by the local labor movement.

The Morning Oregonian, sponsors of the home show, very generously contributed the booth to the labor movement, and the local unions and many international unions rallied loyally to the support of the project. Nearly every craft union represented in the American Federation of Labor had a part in the display and thousands of Northwest residents inspected their labels and buttons, receiving a liberal union education.

Theme of the label exhibit was "Union made is American made." The booth, despite its restricted size, was one of the most attractive of the entire show and certainly the best lighted—thanks to the motion picture projectionists. The exhibit was so arranged as to show clearly the card, buttons, and labels of every American Federation of Labor union, and many Portland merchants co-operated with the local labor movement by displaying special exhibits of union emblems and cards, together with union made merchandise, in their downtown show cases and display windows.

Radio Stations KGW and KEX, owned and operated by the Oregonian Publishing Company, broadcasted daily from the home show and valuable publicity was thus given the labor forces via the air waves.

At the conclusion of the show the exhibit was taken to Eugene, Oreg., home of the state university, where it was shown and will be moved from there to other Oregon cities. It is hoped that this campaign of label education will result in increased purchases of union made products. The exhibit emphasizes that the best guarantee that goods or services are American made is to insist upon the union label, shopcard or button.

This is but one of the many features of the union label program being inaugurated by the label trades sections in Oregon under the capable guidance of Charlie Crane, president of the section and an international vice president of the barbers union; and J. D. MacDonald, secretary of the meatcutters, Local Union No. 143, and secretary of the label trades section.

FRED B. IRWIN.

**L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Editor:

All the repulsive features of the new Minnesota labor relations law, analyzed in our two previous letters, have become accentuated in recent weeks and a tremendous resentment against Governor Stassen's idea of bringing about "industrial amity" is growing throughout the state.

The pronounced growth of labor disputes is a telling answer to the governor's formula of bringing about industrial peace by handcuffing organized labor. The anti-labor law has proved a positive encouragement to every employer to resort to practices against the unions which he would never have dreamed of before the Stassen Labor Relations Act became the law. These aggressive anti-labor moves on the part of the employers have naturally provoked resistance from the unions,

with the result that there have been more labor disputes since the Act was passed than in any recent year.

A sure index of the way in which the anti-labor legislation is egging the employers on to belligerency is indicated by the tendency toward lockouts. Four weeks ago the Minneapolis Master Plasterers Association declared a lockout against the 500 members of the three plastering trade unions. The circumstances surrounding the lockout and the minor character of the questions in dispute show unmistakably that this hostile move against the unions was based on the anti-labor law. The lockout was smashed in three weeks and the employers forced to back down

**Resolution to Mr. Arnold**

Whereas the executive committee of National Electrical Contractors Association has had brought to its attention by the public press statements made by Mr. Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, charging the building industry with unreasonable restraints of trade and illegal combinations; and

Whereas there are included specific charges against contractor groups in the building industry which do not specifically exclude electrical contractors in such groups; and

Whereas the executive committee of National Electrical Contractors Association from its best knowledge and belief considers these charges untrue, particularly if the same apply to the electrical contractor branch; and

Whereas it is obvious that the charges have been drawn up by persons unfamiliar with the actual conditions and practices existing generally in the contracting branches of the building industry, and are evidently based upon isolated local situations in the building industry which is inherently highly localized; and

Whereas Mr. Arnold's generalizations and sweeping charges threaten the breaking down of public confidence and the retarding of the greatly needed national building program; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the executive committee of National Electrical Contractors Association, That we protest Mr. Arnold's publicizing of such charges as being unfair to the building industry and to the public; and be it further

Resolved, That we advise Mr. Arnold that the National Electrical Contractors Association offers its facilities to the Department of Justice in determining the true facts as relating to the electrical contracting branch of the building industry.

before the solidarity of the locked-out workers.

Other employer groups, such as the Minneapolis Transferrers' Association, are being encouraged by Stassen's law to threaten lockouts against their organized employees.

Since the law was passed, employers in the state are taking the attitude that they no longer have to heed the just demands of the unions. The plastering unions have a two-year agreement with the plastering bosses which was signed in 1938 and will expire in 1940. In order to save any embarrassment that might be reflected on the bosses for locking out the employees, Attorney General Burnquist issued the following opinion: "Violation of a collective bargaining agreement by an employer in Minnesota is not an unfair labor practice under the terms of the state labor relations law. \* \* \* Even if the employer involved is known to have violated the agreement, a union must give 10 days' notice of a strike."

One effect of the law has been to solidify the ranks of labor against its enemies. In the recent Minneapolis election, the main issue in dispute between the trade union ticket and the reactionary ticket headed by General George E. Leach was the Stassen labor law and the Stassen regime. Despite the overwhelming Farmer-Labor defeat of November, 1938, the trade union campaign was able to mobilize Minneapolis workers to unprecedented degree and come within a hair of winning the election. As it was, labor elected five union candidates to the city boards, four aldermen, the chairman of the board of estimate and taxation, and gave T. A. Eide, the trade union candidate for mayor, a majority in seven of the city's 13 wards. Eide lost to Leach by only 7,257 votes.

The Minneapolis Central Labor Union is becoming more and more hostile to the labor law. Two weeks ago this body passed a resolution censuring the State Federation of Labor for its statement weakly opposing the Labor Act, and demanded a new statement "less ambiguous."

When Governor Stassen addressed the thirty-first annual governors' conference in Albany, N. Y., on June 26, stating what a great blessing his labor law was, the Minneapolis central labor body sent a letter to the governors' conference ridiculing the governor's claims and pointing out that "99 per cent of the disputes which Governor Stassen may tell you he settled would never have occurred but for the enactment of his slave act."

So incensed is the average trade unionist in the state against the labor law that last week the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, traditionally a conservative body, adopted a strong resolution flaying the Stassen labor law "as an unjustified interference with labor's rights and privileges and as an instrument calculated to hamper and hinder labor in its objectives."

While urging upon all its affiliated unions that they observe the requirements of the law, the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly suggests that they utilize the law "only when all other means of adjusting disputes have failed."

To this wholesale condemnation of the Minnesota labor law, every trade unionist worth his salt can only say "Amen."

G. P. PHILLIPS.

**L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.**

Editor:

Work and business in general are very poor and there is no visible sign of improvement for the present. An electrical project, private or public would be a Godsend to the



electrical business of this community. The electrical business in general and our craft in particular has suffered ceaselessly as a result of the depressed condition of affairs. Of course, there is always a chance for something to turn up in our midst.

I received a very welcome letter from one of my old time lineman friends, Brother Frank O'Connell, of St. Louis, Mo., who was one of the seven international vice presidents in 1905, when the convention reduced the staff to three vice officers. He first worked here as indicated above, as a lineman, and later as an official of the Brotherhood. It brought me back to our younger days and early Brotherhood activities when he worked here in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton jurisdiction. Frank and I met about 1900 or 1901. He came into this region on a floating expedition with other good union linemen, who helped here and elsewhere to sow the seed of Brotherhood unity and unselfish devotion in the interest of our craft so effectively that it has multiplied and endured with all that came in contact with them and other worthy exponents of the cause. Simultaneously situated Brother O'Connell and other original old time linemen and other electrical artists of Brotherhood affection gave unsparingly of their talent, time and efforts in the task to lighten the burden of their fellow men, when the going was hard, to organize and improve the trades union movement in general and the electrical craft in particular.

The following are the newly elected officers of our local. President, James Johnson; vice president, Fred Albrecht; treasurer, Fred Brown; recording secretary, Andrew Fischer; financial secretary, B. S. MacMillan; executive board, John Reilly, Anthony Baran, Eugene Burke, George Hutnick, Fred Brown, B. S. MacMillan, James Johnson.

I received a letter from Brother Herman Bender of Local Union No. B-3, of New York City, in the interest of the national adoption of six-hour workday and 30-hour work-week which I believe is very commendable. I understand its request has been complied with by our local.

The annual clam bake of our local was held as scheduled on Saturday, July 22, last, out on the mountain along the old Hazleton road at Schanek's grove. It was a jollification day of get together spirit, and good fellowship. A large crowd was in attendance and all had a good time, with song and story telling, fun and sports of all kinds. Refreshments were of the best quality and all agreed it was the best ever held by the local and the occasion is to be continued as an annual day of pleasure.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

#### L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Members of Local Union No. 175 are endeavoring to some day own their own meeting hall. We have made the down payment on a brick two-story residence with three rooms and a hall upstairs, with the same number of rooms downstairs. The partitions were removed upstairs which makes a real comfortable meeting hall seating 100. It is centrally located at 723 McCallie Ave. Some of the Brothers are putting in their spare time rewiring it. Probably this will take care of the load until we do some more enlarging. Being in the T. V. A. district it will be possible to heat the building more economically by electricity than having some one to volunteer to come early and start the fire to heat up the building. (Well, you know what would happen, sometime he would forget it was meeting night, even with a non-attendance assessment.) Later on when the hall is com-

pleted I will send in a picture and give other details.

Brother E. E. McDaniels was present election night and given the chair to hold the election, which was as follows: W. L. Williams, president, reelected; John Kennedy, vice president, which place he held some years previous; W. C. Harris, financial secretary; E. E. Crosby, recording secretary; Bill Loudon, treasurer. Almost an entirely new executive was elected and the same with the examining board. W. C. Harris will be the B. M. The C. L. U. and B. T. delegates will probably remain the same for the next two years.

I also want to notify the I. O. and Brothers we have changed by-laws Article II, section 1: Local Union No. 175 will meet first and third Friday nights of each month, this to take effect in August.

E. E. CROSBY.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

Brother "Mickey" McDermott is now the presiding president, winning by a narrow margin over Brother Oliver Fairbault, and as "Mickey" has held this important position once before, we can still look forward to continued progress. Brother Bob Platt was elected vice president, as Brother Gill Holmberg "did not choose to run" again. Brother Jimmie Hagen, the "Old Reliable," will remain at the most important post as financial secretary. He was elected by an overwhelming majority. The business agent also remains in this important position, and we all know how ably Brother Jim has performed in the past, and so he remains, with the entire local knowing he will continue to fill the bill to the best of his ability.

Brother Tom Roe had no competition as recording secretary, and this should prove the high esteem in which he is held by all the Brothers. Loyal, true and square are these Brothers and we are fortunate in having Brothers Jim and Tom remaining in these two responsible positions.

The executive board is composed of four new members and one "old head" from the previous election of two years ago. Not that all the Brothers were "voted out," some did not "choose to run again," while others seemed to feel they had performed their duties to the local and stepped down so others could gain some experience as executives. The new board consists of Brothers "Red" Bresnahan, Pederson, Phillips, McDonald and Issiacson. Truly Local No. 200 should benefit from this exclusive selection and we all hope this body of men will function to the betterment of every one concerned.

To past officers, our regrets at losing them



This gang works for a unique railroad. Left to right, Joe Meek, George Crandall, foreman, "Whistler" Ed Adam, "Chaw" O'Neil and "Slick" Blackford, members of L. U. No. 200.

and thanks for their untiring efforts. To newly elected officers, success!

The "Ramblin' Kid" from out Omaha way is right about the old timers visiting our respective locals and informing us "homeguards" of the trend of the times from here, there and everywhere, such as Brother Smiley is so capable of doing. He blew in here a couple of weeks ago and stayed a week with me, and did we have a "gab-fest." The most difficult part of his visit was I had to rise and shine to catch the tower-car, while he laid in bed and "purred." Some guys get all the breaks.

We are sending a picture of the gang working for dear old B. A. & P. R. R. This railroad is less than 27 miles long of main track, from Anaconda to Butte, but has a total rail mileage of 177, counting track to all the mines in Butte and also track at the Washoe Smelter here in Anaconda. This railroad helps to keep several thousand men employed, as ore from Butte, Idaho, and Utah is hauled over its main line, also custom smelting is done for many small mines from these three states. So you see, Brothers, we take pride in achievement, and proud we are to have the responsibility of keeping the miners and smeltermen working, as the B. A. & P. R. R. is the only one entering this city.

I will write more of the history of the times in my next contribution to the best little old magazine for electrical workers in these United States, but right now I wish to illustrate a point in regard to the fishing I boasted of in the June WORKER. Brother John Flynn, of Local No. 18, who left these parts 16 years ago, returned like the long lost prodigal son. He read my boast, so a-fishing we went, and he is entirely satisfied, for he complained of his arm being stiff and sore from wrestling the finny trout, which I will admit is quite some chase, for Montana grows 'em big and strong.

And another item before closing. While fishing with Brother Flynn on this trout stream, we saw a car with a license plate from India. When people will come from that far-off place to fish in Montana streams, we must have what other states have not.

JOE MEER.

#### L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Local Union No. 205 sends again news, all of a good nature. July first gave us the Unemployment Compensation Act; a godsend to many Brothers, who have not had the good fortune to work regularly. However, \$3 on their unemployed days will manifest the necessity of an organization which secures such legislation through its great prestige.

The midsummer has seen a little let up in work in this local's jurisdiction, but some of the slack has been taken up by the Brothers' vacations.

Local Union No. 205 has organized a softball team, and to date has played 11 games, winning eight and losing three, and thereby provided much pleasure and entertainment for the boys, of a nature which is beneficial to health, and tends also to acquaint them better with each other.

Brother members of Local Union No. 205 send their appreciation of the many good articles in the magazine which serve to keep them informed of news in their professions.

RICHARD FRIEL.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

When the smoke of the battle cleared away in the recent local election the following gentlemen were declared the winners: President, D. C. Bach; vice president, Eddie "Kid"



Penny, step-son of the inimitable "Dizzy" Evans; recording secretary and business manager, "Grandpop" Chambers; financial secretary, Bert Martin, little in stature, but oh my; treasurer, Eddie Koehler, for the steenth consecutive term, all of which speaks for itself; executive board, "Spots" Beuttel, who was made chairman, Eddie "Oswald" Gray, our summertime boss, er sumpin; Lou Smith, who returns to office after an absence of two years; Harry and Eddie (Jr.) Martin, chips off the old block as their dad is the beloved "Pop" Martin who has been enjoying the pension for the past two years; Charlie Schotts and Frank Stokes complete the personnel; examining board, Ed Martin, Otto Eckland and Jack Hines. A fine group of fellas and here's wishing them good luck and success.

Last month we were called upon to pay our last respects to an old friend and Brother, Herbert B. Paxson, who was a member of this outfit for a good many years. At the time of his death, his card was in the I. O. Herb was a brother of Bill, the assistant chief, down at the big hall.

So we ain't agoin' to have a convention. Stew bad but it was a close finish and the proponents needn't be ashamed of the results. We could not have made it but it might have been the means of snapping the Copyist out of his hibernation that has lasted since last January. We had hoped that he and the Missus would make the New York fair and then pay us a visit. We are starting our twentieth year as one of his correspondents and have never met up with the gent as yet.

The same situation exists betwixt Horne and meself but we did have the extreme pleasure of visiting with Dealy 10 years ago come this fall, while on a Canadian vacation. Since then it has been nearly one continuous vacation with just enuff work thrown in to keep a couple of jumps ahead of the sheriff and the wolf. Forinst: Since the pier closed last September until this June I had made exactly 10 days plus 14 weeks on the New Jersey State Unemployment compensation at 15 bucks per week. Laugh that off, you guys with steady jobs. Just happened to think: Mebbeso if Cincy should happen to win the N. L. pennant, that above mentioned feller may wake up.

Listen, BUGS old dear, it's okay to refer to us scribes who didn't make the rogue's gallery, as shrinking v'lets but for heaven's sake don't you get your botany mixed up with sweet peas, petunias or pansies. And the day that Horne, the Copyist and the writer meet up in person we will send in the thumb nail picture. But not if it is taken on the morning after the night before or any time during that night. As I once stated in these columns years ago, I have spent most of me young loife in keeping out of just such art galleries although the civilian files of both the F. B. I. and the state constabulary contain our finger prints.

And now to attend to Mrs. GILBERT'S precocious little brat, Jimmie. What a good time that feller has been having with his wise-crackers and needling! But all good things come to an ending and so it is with my collitch friend from Florida. If we be-

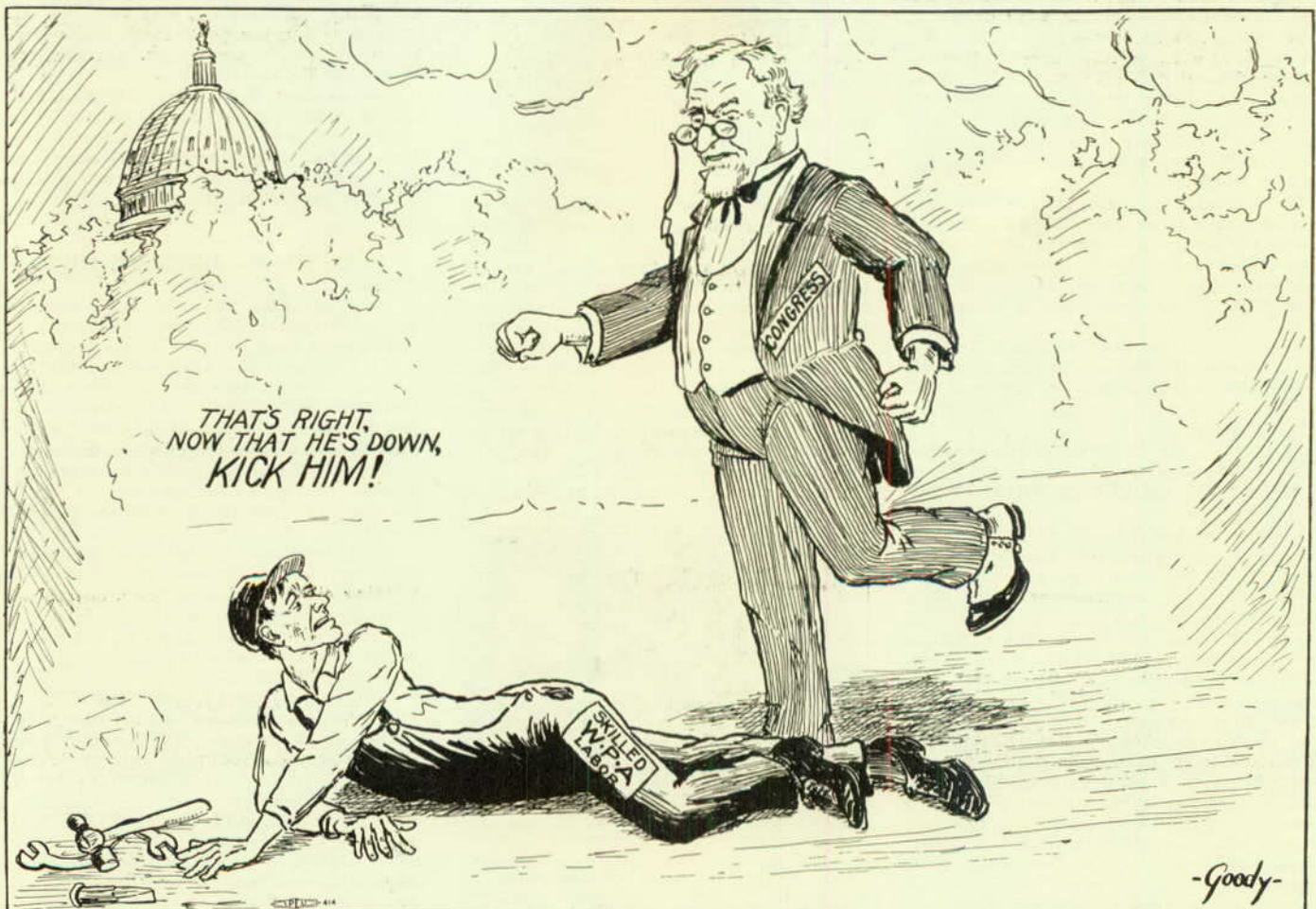
lieved all he sez in the May issue we would have to get a new hat several sizes larger when the time comes to wear 'em again. However, thanks for them kind words, Jimmie, but thank heavens, I'm not susceptible to your flattery.

We note he is critical of our feminine visitors down there, those who have climbed up the rounds of the ladder of time and I just want to warn him to beware whilst in their company. "They may be old but oh boy, they still have young ideas." He'd be surprised.

In the June issue the old son tries to square hisself with all that baloney about the personal letter. Huh, him and his handshaking, phooie. That don't get to first base with me and I'll bet you he's a politician or at least a precinct captain. I wonder if he handshook his way into the B. M.'s job down there? And that reminds me: In hospital parlance B. M. stands for something else besides business manager. And there haint no chance of that guy stroking my fur the right way as it has gone with the wind where the woodbine twineth and the tumbleweeds tumble.

So-o-o-o, he thinks that little ol' A. C. is cold, huh? Him that claims to have worked in St. Looie and the Illinois Valley where they have weather that is COLD. Besides which whoever heard tell of a real lineman growling about a little frio weather? Mebbeso, he met up with a cold hearted bartender here who didn't wear cuffs, if you get what I mean. And me and the Eskimos have a lot in common as we both are nuts over gumdrops.

However, I must in all fairness admit that



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody



he, in his younger days, must have been a better man than I, for I, too, had a crack at the old Union Light in St. L. but only lasted four days, two of which were rainy, and during all these years I have been under the impression that it was 6600 and not 4600 that separated me from the payroll. Just the plain static was plenty for yours truly.

Due to the fact that I am working a split trick I am going to ask our mutual friend and Brother, "Shappie" to exercise just a little more patience and I will answer his most welcome letter. For the past 10 seasons I have been a sun worshipper and there isn't a fair afternoon that doesn't see both the Missus and meself down on the beach while the mornings and evenings are spent on the job. The sun and salt water are to my way of thinking, the finest medicine in the world, but not too cold water, huh, GILBERT?

Was very glad to see the C. B. S. organized. Congrats and more power to the gent who engineered the deal. But here's hoping that the new members are contributing their bit towards the pension fund.

BACHIE.

### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Recently, at Akron, Ohio, a joint convention was held by the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the state body of the I. B. E. W. The delegates from Local No. 245 were the old warhorse, Oliver Myers, and our president, O. W. Buchanan. After much party manipulation, between back slapping and backbiting, a state ticket was finally formed. The final result of the vote was as follows: President, Michael Lyden, of Columbus; first vice president, Stanley Ogg, of Cleveland; second vice president, Al. Dalton, of Cincinnati; third vice president, John Breidenbach, of Dayton, the only representative that the electrical workers got on the slate; fourth vice president, George Sudder; fifth vice president, John Rohrich; sixth vice president, William Finegan; seventh vice president, Harry Jones, of Akron, and for secretary-treasurer, Thomas J. Donnelly, of Columbus. Our I. B. E. W. man from Dayton is the closest that Toledo got to a representative. The way things were lobbied at this convention would make a national legislative convention look like a meeting of deacons in a hill-billy church.

This being August, it seems that it is time to tell what appears to be the champion fish story of the year. The champ is again Hank Schomberg, who has won for six straight years. You just can't beat this boy. But here is the story: While fishing for game fish in an Indiana lake a large perch took his bait for a tasty morsel. Hank, not having anything to do anyway, pulled it to the surface. When it took a look at Hank, it spit out the hook and swam so fast to the bottom that it buried itself six inches in the sand. This is the story as told to Harry Herbert.

In rapid succession two more of our members very suddenly came to the end of their brief stay on this earth. Dennis Calkins was the first to pass away, followed by one of our oldest members, Herman J. Koehler. Dan Calkins was at home for a few days when his end came. But Brother Koehler passed on while attending a movie with Mrs. Koehler. Neither of these members were apparently in bad health. While Dan did stay home for a few days ill, Herman worked up until the last day. The suddenness of the deaths of these two members causes the members of Local No. 245 to doubly share the grief of their families. And may their souls rest in an everlasting peace.

Two of the latest members to put on double harness are Brothers Torrence Barrows and Robert Barber. Congrats, fellows, and may holding hands eventually lead to a full house. Three faces brighten up our line department these mornings as Brothers Howard Hauck, Red Nofsinger, A. Myers and Harry Crobarger have been transferred from our outlying district. That is four, but I haven't met Myers as yet. Scott Smith has left for the wilds of Michigan in search of an unexplored lake, where one must stand behind a tree to bait a hook. If you find it, Scott, let me in on it, will you?

At this writing Brother Rairdon is at home and walking around with the aid of a cane. Charley Brindley is confined to his home, with the old pump jumping a beat once in a while. Brother Ben Blimm, of Sylva, is still eating hospital fare, and just itching to get out; they say the longer he stays there the crabbier he gets. Cheer up, Ben, you will soon be with us. Karl McMullen is again in the harness and looking as fit as a fiddle. Sorry I did not get to see the visiting member from Detroit recently, but hope to see him soon. Will tell you next month to what extent our attempt at having a field meet and basket picnic on Labor Day was a success.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Well, all ye narrow backs and wire jerkers, I gave you a rest last month, but here I am again. We held our election last month and the results were as follows: Joe Pascoe, president; William Sikkenga, vice president; E. F. Plunkett, treasurer; George Bonjanoor, financial secretary; Walter Gerst, recording secretary; John Lang and Ray Starr, executive board, and last and not least, the hellcatcher's job of B. A. was handed to yours truly, J. E. "Ted" Crevier. Brother Plunkett, who is the founder of our local, has been treasurer 26 years. He has held an office in our local ever since he was elected president in his second year. He is nearly ready to retire, as he will be 64 years old his next birthday. He also is one of the founders of our Labor Temple Association. When anyone wants advice they go to see Father Plunkett. At the present time he is state electrical inspector for Muskegon county. Walter Gerst has been our recording secretary for 15 years. He works for the city of Muskegon. George Bonjanoor has been our financial secretary for 15 years. Joe Pascoe, our president, has held office for three terms and he is the watchdog of our treasury. There is no money spent for foolishness if Joe can help it.

Well, the governor has made changes on the state electrical board, but the new chief is a member of L. U. No. 58 of Detroit, so I don't think we have much to worry about.

I was very much interested in the part taken by our President Tracy in regard to the building trades wages being too high. They are always putting something on the market to make building cheaper, but the builder never seems to get any of it. The profit is taken by the broker. We have an

example right here in our city. Every time building starts to reach a large scale up goes the price of material. The lumber dealers' association here hikes the price of lumber every time there is a demand for a large quantity. But still they want to cut the craftsman's wages. The average earnings of electrical workers here in Muskegon is about \$15, which is no more than a man who works in the factory gets. But still we have to be skilled. Every time a local raises its scale 5 or 10 cents the contractors raise their price 25 or 30 cents. If every one concerned would raise their price evenly and the material dealer not try to make 1,000 per cent profit, we would all be able to make a decent living.

When President Tracy asked who was going to guarantee the crafts an annual wage they had no answer. One of our large contractors here asked me one day why we didn't cut our scale. But when I asked him if he would sign a contract to guarantee our fellows year-round work he stated that he couldn't afford to do that, and he was told that if he could do it we could cut our scale. It seems as though the only solution to this problem is for the government to set a price for each kind of lumber and building materials and see that the price is maintained. They all squawk about the unions, but you never hear anything about the manufacturers' association, the contractors' association and chamber of commerce and other associations too numerous to mention. The old saying is, "Keep the working man down." So boys, let's stick to the old I. B. E. W. like flies to honey, and we will get some place.

BLACKIE.

### L. U. NO. B-306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Due to the local union's election coming so late in June, it was not possible to make the deadline for the July issue, and the results of the election are as follows:

President, Brother J. H. Zufall; vice president, Brother Rex Newbauer; financial secretary, Brother C. W. Murray; recording secretary, Brother Sam Oaks; executive board, Brothers Zufall, H. M. Smyers, W. E. Cockerhan, Leo Kempel and Ed Snyder. Brother C. W. Murray was reelected as business manager.

Needless to say in these trying times our officers have a big job before them and will need every member's help and support. So let us all pull together and help to gain our local its rightful place in the front rank.

Former President McDaniels now holds a position as inspector for the State of Ohio, Department of Industrial Relations. He has not said as yet that he misses the old tool kit and stepladder days. He has a territory of five counties and you ought to be able to see a lot of things in that space to keep your mind off the old grind.

Former Financial Secretary Herhold declined nomination due to poor health. Brother Herhold has served several years and was a real "old faithful," as the Brothers' official receipt numbers always appeared in the preferred column in our WORKER.

At this time allow us to extend our sincerest thanks for the much-needed working opportunities extended our members by Business Managers Brother George Fails, Local Union No. 573; Brother Oliver Myers, Local Union No. 8; Brother Harry Williams, Local Union No. 212; Brother A. D. Hykes, Local Union No. 540, and all others. We think you have the true spirit of unionism and we know that Brother Murray values



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you as friends and will try his best to reciprocate when possible.

Akron was host this year to the members of organized labor at the conventions of the Ohio State Building and Construction Trades Council, July 12 and 13; Ohio State Conference, I. B. E. W., July 15 and 16, and Ohio State Federation of Labor, July 17 to 21.

Local Union No. B-306 gave a banquet for the delegates, wives and friends, on July 16, who attended the State Conference of Electrical Workers. We had as our honored guest International Vice President Brother Arthur Bennett. Brother Bennett was with us throughout the time of all the conventions and gave unsparingly of his time in addressing the three conventions and otherwise assisted in making them a success.

It is a consensus of opinion that all three conventions were the largest ever held in Ohio, both from the standpoint of attendance and the importance of business transacted. The local union as humble hosts will leave it to our guests whether they enjoyed their stay in Akron.

We do claim a "first time," inasmuch as this was the first Electrical Workers State Conference attended by delegates of the fairer sex, namely, members of the Brotherhood who are employed as telephone operators. I think I shall stop there and not give the local number or some one might want the telephone number. How about it, ladies? For we know next month you can answer back, and we have heard somewhere that it does not pay to argue with a woman. Ha!

The accompanying photograph of delegates, with the statue of Charles Goodyear, the discoverer of the process of vulcanizing rubber, was taken on the closing day of the convention, which accounts for the smile on Brother Briedenbach's face, as he had just been elected third vice president of the State Federation of Labor. Brother Sigmier may have been thinking how lucky he is that golf balls are made of rubber instead of the steel that comes from his beloved "Sunshine Valley." Sure would be some handicap, Harry, to have to use iron golf balls on some of those tough Akron courses.

*Editor's Note: Sorry, the picture arrived too late for this issue. We intend to use it next month.*

JOSEPH K. SWIGART.

#### L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE Editor:

Local Union No. 333 celebrated its twenty-third anniversary with a field day at Peaks Island on Saturday, July 22. Nearly a hundred members of the local attended this successful event. The management of the Cumberland County Power and Light Company was represented by its safety director, Mr. E. T. Emerson. Among the retired members attending were Brothers James A. Seymour, James McDaid, Andrew Ericksen. Brother Merrill Crossman was unable to be present. A lobster dinner was served at the Merry-Go-Round Cafe. Representing the Portland Central Labor Union were Martin Campbell, vice president of the local machinists' union, and Alexander F. Eagles, president and business agent, Local 567, I. B. E. W., also president of the recently organized Building Trades Council and legislative agent for the Maine State Federation of Labor.

At its last meeting Local No. 333 voted to extend to retiring Vice President James P. Kilmartin a testimonial dinner, to be given the latter part of October. Jimmie has served as vice president for eight years and has

been an able assistant to our reelected president, Philip T. Place, on conferences with the company. Jimmie will still remain on the executive board, representing the line and cable departments of the Portland division. Committee appointed to arrange the dinner were John Dimmer, Olen Rankin and Arthur Nason.

On the ticket committee for the field day were Morris Blumenthal, Richard Anderson and William Faulkner.

The most missed man at the field day was our late international vice president, who was absent, as he had been called to his reward in heaven, and what is the Brotherhood's loss is heaven's gain. There always was in the hearts of the membership a warm place for Charles D. Keaveney, and along with the thousands of members who mourn his untimely passing the memory of him will always remain, as he, in our infancy, and until his death, was called upon to advise us on the many problems of our local union. His wisdom and ability are responsible for the success of No. 333, and words cannot express our deep sympathy to the family.

However, it must seem good to them to know that their husband and father had lived an honorable life in the service of those he loved and the toilers of our great democracy. It was a pleasure for the writer to have been at the dinner honoring Charlie on over 25 years of stewardship for our Brotherhood and to hear the remarks of praise and commendation coming from men and women in all walks of life who knew him and testified to his many accomplishments and sincerity in the work he loved so well—better conditions for the workers.

Representing Local No. 333 at the funeral were Brothers President Philip Place, Arthur Nason, John Dimmer and Aldo Rumery. Edward B. Fessenden represented the international at the field day.

HORACE E. HOWE.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

I am very sorry to report the death of two of our Brothers, Brothers Mays and Elder. Although Brother Mays had only been a member of our local a few years, his sudden passing was a great shock to many of us who knew him. Brother Jim Elder was our treasurer for a good many years. Always one of the first to offer his time and services to be of benefit to his fellow members, he was known by all in the local trades unions and admired by all for his unselfishness and geniality. His passing will leave a gap in the ranks that will be hard to fill. Jimmy Elder, Jr., was appointed to complete the unexpired term of treasurer. It will take a lot of work and zeal to begin to fill the shoes of his dad, but I feel certain that in time "young Jimmy" will get there.

Work is starting to get better, although it should have started a month ago. But rains and a shortage of steel held a lot of the work back.

This local is formulating plans for a journeyman class in our night school. The state will pay for an instructor of our own choosing and supply the schoolroom and necessary supplies, etc., if we can form one or two groups of 15 men each. We can choose our own subjects. I believe this is a very good opportunity for our members to brush up or learn many things beneficial to ourselves in our work. It would be another good selling point to the public on the superiority of union labor. Fellows, give this class a very serious thought and sign up. Get in touch with Brother Hatcher or any of the shop

stewards with your ideas on what subjects you would like to have taught. If any members in other locals have ideas and can help on subjects or advice on forming a list for study, drop me a line in care of this local. I would appreciate it.

BENJAMIN MARKS.

#### L. U. NO. 352, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

In the past few years we have built our membership up to where it is close to 100 per cent throughout all the departments. We are doing as well as can be expected where the automobile industry is most prominent.

Our members have been working quite steady, but only work enough for what members we have. The only new faces have been replacements due to accident or retirement.

Our pension plan passed (or did it?). It was put to a vote by the voters for an amendment to the city constitution and passed. Then the Water and Light Company gave us a pension. (You only have to work about 50 years to draw half pay.) We tried to put it through so we could pay a certain per cent and draw half pay after 25 years, but they took it upon themselves, and now in about 50 years (after we are dead) we can get half pay. Inasmuch as we don't come under the Social Security Act we have a swell chance for a pension.

We had our election for officers and the following were elected: President, H. Phillips; vice president, H. Powers; recording secretary, C. Morton; financial secretary, R. Locke; treasurer, William Swan; business manager, L. B. Harris. Executive board: J. Egan, William Green, J. Madden, R. Locke, H. Powers, F. Long and H. Brake.

We have just had our annual picnic, which was held at Grand Ledge at the Ledges, and a large time was had by every one. We had plenty of games for the kiddies, also for the grown-ups. We had nice prizes, plenty of pop, ice cream, frost bites and popsicles. For the Brothers we had plenty of amber fluid, also a big ball game. During the picnic Brothers Driscoll and Kelly from Rochester, N. Y., happened by and saw our banner. They came in and renewed old acquaintances and had a big time.

We have Brother Vern Sanford convalescing from a double fractured ankle. He is just waiting for the doctor to tell him he can go to his cottage at Crystal Lake to get some of those big bass.

Quite a few of the Brothers have taken their vacations, and yours truly just got back from his up in northern Michigan.

H. BLANCHARD.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Brother Shaw, our business manager, has a yen for a credit union among our members and has received some useful information from Jim Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario, along these lines. There is no doubt that conditions today as created by the financial houses and banks, in their manipulations of the money lending rackets, are in a terrible mess. Just a platitude, you say, and dismiss it as such, but, to bring the unfairness of the situations we try to exist under in a clearer light, I quote the story of the man who tried to borrow \$600 from the bank, without leaving his left leg as security. The bank, of course, refused to make the loan, stating the man had no collateral for such a loan and they could not trust him. Whereupon the man stated that the year before he had a \$600 account with the same bank and he



had trusted them. Just a schoolboy example, maybe, but to my mind it illustrates the unequal battle we are asked to fight, more so when you realize that same \$600 you deposit with the bank is your money, out earning from 10 to 14 per cent interest from some poor unfortunate part-time employed worker who finds it necessary to pay a doctor's bill or reroof his home. His home in this case is the collateral.

Yes, I think next to using potatoes or onions as a medium of exchange instead of the paper the private banking institutions print, the credit union is the only immediate solution to our troubles. Roughly the idea is that shares could be sold to members payable at 10 or 20 cents a week for a \$5.00 share. Buying these when he was working he would soon have a stake in this credit union. A management committee would take charge of all loans and levy a small amount of interest, to be paid only on the unpaid balance per month. The profit to the shareholder in this venture would not be large but the financial security to the member in it is something to be assured of.

Bob Law, Sam Genise and Bill Jennion are still at St. Thomas. I hope they will be able to leave when they want to.

Borden Cochrane is in Ottawa, paid a visit to the city recently to see men who get dirty when they work.

Johnnie Delvin is a foreman in the General Motors plant at Oshawa, going to run for admiral of the fleet next year.

Alex Hay is working at a theatre in Rochester. Incidentally if Alex's boss isn't looking, Alex has the oldest card in the local, initiated in 1900 in Local Union No. 114. Him and Shaw, phooey.

Jim Latimer is in Raglan, Ontario, growing goldminers, spittoons and salivias. Dave McCaldon is working in Oshawa, sets bear traps in his spare time. Walter Mead is still at Ankerite mine, South Porcupine, any time any of the boys travel north they all seem to run into Walter. Must be making home brew. Bill Oikle is at Perth, Ontario; makes knotholes for wooden legs in his spare time. Fred Phillips is a boss at Noranda, Ontario. Any crap games up there, Fred? Bill Ross is living in Whitby, Ontario, fishing a great deal, except in winter. Jack Shearer is in Peterboro, Ontario, greatest fiddle player east of the Atlantic. W. L. Short in Kincardine, Ontario, is a member I have never met but would sure like to. Don Singleton is in Kirkland Lake doing a little of everything. Don is about four feet tall. George Summers is taking care of Ritchie gold mine in Kirkland Lake. Take some for me, George. Ted Warman is superintendent of electrical work for F. W. Woolworth company in Canada. Travels from one job to another by aeroplane. They still stick to running shoes and roller skates around here, Ted.

Well, I guess that's all the nuisance I can be for now. Hope to see a full turn out from the Ontario locals at the next Ontario Provincial Council meeting in London.

JACK NUTLAND.

#### L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

The past month has brought forth some startling happenings on the labor front. It seems to this correspondent that the lawmakers in Washington and elsewhere have sold out to the opposition and are determined to ignore the organized workers of this country. During this last session of Congress any bill or amendment providing for our welfare

was juggled around or pared down so that very little was forthcoming if it did pass as a law.

The suspension of the prevailing scale on WPA projects was one outstanding example. I myself have no time for the WPA when they attempt construction jobs involving skilled labor, and still maintain that such projects should be set up under PWA regulations, giving contractors a fair chance to find an outlet for their capital and experience, also providing for the hiring of first class skilled mechanics who must be experienced and trained workers, or else the contractor would not hire them. However, when the work of a skilled mechanic is called for, whether the man is working for a private contractor under PWA or for the U. S. government under WPA he should receive the same scale as is provided by prevailing conditions in his community.

As I write this there are several measures of great importance before the House of Representatives. The \$800,000,000 slum-clearance housing bill is being debated and unless I miss my guess it will be pared down and kicked around, like the rural electrification appropriation, so that when it does emerge it will do us very little good as an unemployment measure. The wages and hours law is up for revision and by the time they are finished exempting various classes of workers and putting in a few other aids for employers the bill will have lost about a quarter of its effectiveness.

Every member of our various labor organizations should remember how these Tory legislators voted on these and other vital labor bills and themselves vote accordingly when they again come up for election.

There is little to report on the local side, everything is quiet, too peaceful, it may be the lull before the storm, who knows? I had hoped that I could report the 30-hour week in effect by this date, but things are still tied up; more on this later.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

#### L. U. NO. 370, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Editor:  
Mental observations engendered by reading the "Discussion of the Revisions of The National Electrical Code Proposed by the Electric Light and Power Group" (A pamphlet of 23 pages published by the Edison Electric Institute, March 7, 1939).

Many years ago, let's say when 50 volts and 110 volts were employed for interior (inferior) wiring; oh, say it was about when I started in the field of electric wiring, about 1886; we wired with two and three wire wooden cleats and clamped the wires directly to the wood walls and ceilings. Later, a step upward (safer) was made by introducing porcelain cleats and a base and a top cleat separated the wires one-half inch from the surface wired over, and about two inches apart. Weatherproof wire was used, and it was also allowed in wood moulding, later on rubber wire was introduced, cleat and concealed wooden and porcelain rosettes were used, some with every rosette cap fused with small size fuse (lead) wire. Drop cord suspended from the ceiling and key sockets with one-half ampere lamps, carbon filament, using up about three and one-quarter watts per candle were standard.

Always the cry of danger was given out for raising the standard; the manufacturers were the mainspring of these alarms. The cost of wiring kept on rising, black iron pipe was later advised, and then the era of enamelled iron conduit came upon us. Later still Sherardized conduit of steel was born; more business for the manufacturer and jobbers and more work for the workers. Lead covered wires, and "Duplex" were demanded inside conduits for more and more safety. Extra heavy rubber walls of pure para rubber were heralded as the only safety from fire and shocks. And so, up and up, went the demands for more and more materials, and open switches and fixtures were tabooed. All circuits had to be insulated from grounds; canopy insulator rings and other safeguards against all grounding was the rule.

But now the cry for more business and more work is taking the opposite tack. Why? The trend now is to revise the code downward. When I look at the photo illustrations in the above named booklet, it seems to me that it is not far from the old wood cleat work. I know of installations of wooden cleat wiring in some mining towns that are still going great, in fact the quality of the insulation of these wires of old time will compare today favorably in condition of the insulation with the "rubber compound" wall insulation on the conductors. When some of the rubber wall insulation on wires, which were installed, let us say, about 10 to 20 years ago, is stripped it breaks off in chunks, brittle as overfried bacon and eggs, the life is all gone with the wind. Therefore today we are advised to make the walls thinner and the compound skinnier, and the middle wire (neutral) shall be bare and right next to the dangerous 110 voltage, and in the same cable too. Why?, as Fanny Brice asks. To make more work and more mazzuma for the electrical family, and save more money for the householder. That's the "logical" answer.

You remember when after hundreds of years the Ptolemy theories of astronomy had held sway over the minds of the highly educated, along comes "Herr" Copernicus and upsets the apple cart. Maybe the present day "copernicusses" are right, but I'll be hanged if I can see any reason for the order to reverse business theories. If you want to know the best solution for more business I'll tell you that it will not be downward revision of the code which we have struggled so long to build upward, but do this: Put all the 11,000,000 idle, willing, workers back on jobs at good pay and they will have the spending power to consume, and this will infuse industry with new blood and life.

H. H. FREEDHEIM.

#### L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

It was with a heavy heart I attended the funeral of International Vice President Keaveney. Four hundred members of locals all over the country escorted his funeral to the church, and grief was plainly visible on all their faces. The Brotherhood and especially the New England locals suffered a great loss. In spite of his big title, Charley was easy to meet and he spared neither time nor energy on any grievance. In local union squabbles his decisions sometimes hurt, but they were always honest and those he hurt came to love and respect him. He worked hard up to the time of his death. A few days before I tried for an hour to get him on the phone, always the line was busy. When I finally did get him I asked him if he was hearing confessions this morning? It got a laugh from him but he was weary then.

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proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$ .85



Sometimes we envy men in high position in the labor movement, but they crack early. They are on a constant diet of trouble, wherever they go it follows them. They have it sleeping and eating until they fall from exhaustion. The heart is willing but the flesh is weak. Charley Keaveney gave his life for his fellow man and I am sure his mountain of good deeds will weigh heavily in his favor before the Great Judge to earn him the everlasting peace and happiness he so richly deserved. Goodbye, Chuck, we'll miss you, you were a part of each and every one of us, and to his faithful family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

EDWARD MCINERNEY.

#### L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

It is with great sorrow and a sense of personal loss to every New England member of the I. B. E. W. that we are moved to comment on the recent passing of our late International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney. The International Office will mourn the loss of a truly great executive and organizer, and the local unions in his district will note with regret the absence of a wise counsellor, a warm friend and a mighty defender in times of stress. The years of his service have been years of hardship and struggle, and only a calm and judicial temperament like his could have weathered the storm so successfully. Ave et vale!

The affairs of Local Union No. 396 are beginning to look up somewhat as through the efforts of Business Manager Harry Rosebach we have at last reached an agreement with the New England Power Association and have placed three pairs of members in permanent positions. We hope to broaden our scope in this direction soon and eventually get all the brethren at work at the same time in our various connections. If this should come about it would be the first time such a condition has existed since the panic began. Here's hoping!

The biennial election has passed into history and we are equipped with a new set of officers in spots. We hope our new leaders will not have as tough conditions to battle with as the retiring crew, but if they do we have every confidence that they will meet these obstacles just as manfully as their predecessors did, and in that event will merit the highest praise.

Your scribe, after much solicitation and pleading and gifts of cigars to the incoming president, Walter Aylward, has been granted the boon of the office of press secretary, but to achieve this we were made to promise not to mention the weather or Sid Stevenson's mahogany prop. This promise we are firmly resolved to adhere to rigidly. Anyway Sid has been back on the job since April as good as new.

THE APSAY.

#### L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Our local has been with the missing ones since the departure of our able press correspondent, Charlie Maunsell, who saw fit to saunter out Texarkana way some months since. However, we shall attempt to be present from now on.

The officers for the next two years were installed last Wednesday night. Those who are to guide our destinies are as follows: W. J. (Dutch) Pullman, president; George (much married) Harris, vice president; W. B. Doss and H. C. Potts, still guarding the purse strings as financial secretary and treasurer respectively; and James (Little Boy Blue)

Stansell, recording secretary. The executive board members are: Duel Wright, "Red" Page, George Harris, "Dutch" Pullman, L. T. (Whiskey) Brown, blond haired Bill Brewster and Retiring President Frakes. The examining board includes Duel Wright, "Dutch" Pullman and fisherman Bob Edwards.

The local gave thanks to Brother Bryson Frakes, our past president, who has served us so efficiently and tirelessly for the past 10 years.

Prospects for work look a little brighter in these parts. Appropriations for two new housing projects have just been approved by the U. S. H. A. The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company is planning a new plant at Clarksville, Tenn., which is in our jurisdiction. The V. A. F. project at Murfreesboro, Tenn., is rounding into shape nicely with Brother Allen O'Connell in the driver's seat.

The Nashville Building Trades Council has declared war on the C. I. O., which is trying to edge in on the building trades in these parts.

Since the PWA engineers put some of our apprentices off PWA projects, the local has taken more serious steps in apprentice training. (More about this later on.)

The proposed T. V. A.-T. E. P. deal, whereby municipalities were to purchase the properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, has about fallen through. This might be better for us because we will get to build new systems for our city and various other cities around Nashville.

Well, the state office building is finally straightened out, thanks to the ceaseless efforts of the I. O. representative in this district and our own B. A. We have this contractor on the dotted line. We took some of his men, kicked the others off and put several of our boys to work.

Liquor becomes legal in Nashville tomorrow. This has put several of our men to work, putting in stores to dispense this liquid so popular these days.

The writer enjoyed a very pleasant Fourth holiday with Brother Al. O'Connell, who was visiting his brother in Chicago and mother and father in Michigan. Bill O'Connell (Local Union No. 134) and the Mrs. showed me all the spots in the big town.

JAMES STANSELL.

P. S. Our B. A., Ted P. (Square Head) Loftis was unanimously reelected, as were Brothers Doss and Potts.

#### L. U. NO. 505, MOBILE, ALA.

Editor:

To all good Brothers, take notice. It seems that everyone is heading for Mobile, being assured by the grapevine that there is plenty of work here. Brothers, there isn't any work here at present, and will not be for five or six months. Our boys of L. U. No. 505 are not averaging two days per week. We have things fairly well in hand and are expecting lots of work here in the fall, but our policy will be to put our local boys to work first and send our S. O. S. out to our I. V. P., Brother G. X. Barker, and I. R., Brother O. A. Walker, to furnish L. U. No. 505 with our good Brothers who haven't been so fortunate as to have made their regular amount of man hours for the past year. There will be no need of any Brother coming in here until such time as L. U. No. 505 sounds the whistle. At present there are several out-of-town boys here and not one thing can be offered them.

Our new scale went into effect on July 1, at \$1.12½ per hour and after January 1, 1940, will go to \$1.25, with seven signed shops here in town and a 100 per cent closed neon town. For the two years existence of L. U. No. 505

we sure have been busy and not sluggish in our efforts to close the town. We can look at the progress that has been accomplished, hoping we have as much success in our next two years as we have had in our past. In case any rambling Brother comes to Mobile, be sure to contact our business manager before applying at any place for work. If you do not, be ready to take consequences and don't be growling. The boys of L. U. No. 505 will sure respect you but do not irritate them or it might not be so pleasant.

F. J. VINES.

#### L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Here we are again with the latest from Local Union No. 512 at Grand Falls, Newfoundland. By the way, for the benefit of our Brothers to the south of us we would like to say that the sun is shining very brightly here today in this country so wonderfully described as a land of fog, ice and snow.

Since last writing we are glad to report an increase in membership which is now just about 100 per cent and every man more than enthusiastic. Just now all the Brothers are hard at work on a float which Local Union No. 512 is entering in the Labor Day parade July 31. This is the first time the electricians will have been represented in this manner on Labor Day and we hope that in the next issue there will be a description of our float and the Labor Day festivities.

We are glad to be able to report that Brother Thomas Hennessey is now much improved in health and all Brothers are very much pleased to hear it and hope that the improvement will continue. It may also be worth noting that we are getting nearer to the great U. S. Republic when we realize that the Yankee Clipper brings us within hours of America and many of the Brothers had the pleasure of seeing her, the Clipper, alight on the waters of Botwood on her maiden voyage (which is about one hour's motor drive from here) and without being boastful, through some of the grandest scenery in the western hemisphere. Ask Brother Broderick about it the next time he visits your local any of you Brothers who are wondering about Newfoundland.

RONNIE.

#### L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

It seems that with the coming of summer here we well-nigh cease to think about the two monthly meetings. With so many attractions, both feminine and otherwise, along Galveston's great beachfront, there is not much blame to be laid.

Here for the last two months the boys have kept fairly busy, both in and out of town. This section of the state has been fairly lucky in comparison with the other sections, and although business has slackened, the bottom hasn't completely dropped out.

One reason that there hasn't been a great deal of idleness also is the fact that the electrical workers are taking in a wider scope of work, most of this being sign work. After a long time we are finally convincing other crafts and businesses that do this work, that it belongs to the electrical workers. Heretofore some two-bit laborer would hang and hook up the sign, but with the cooperation of the city inspection department we are coming into our own in this field.

We are proud to state that Galveston's electrical ordinance is one of the strictest in the state and as a whole, men of this local



uphold it to the fullest extent, realizing that its rigidity is to their benefit.

Some time ago we wrote about the slackness of marine work in this vicinity, but at this writing it seems that that line of work is on the uptrend and most of us are glad to see it so, for when ships begin to run into this port it helps business a good deal, as a quarter of Galveston's population depends upon shipping.

Before closing I would like to mention about the article of a recent newspaper stating that the C. I. O. would begin its campaign to organize skilled craftsmen into its body.

If any of the Brothers in any other section have had no dealings with that faction of labor I pray that they won't although we are not an industrialized center and therefore have not been touched much in this section with the exception of the Seamen's Maritime Union and a branch of their longshoremen's union. What I have seen of it in one section of the state makes me say that if by some mischance it came into control, we might as well move to Russia.

VIDO L. SUCICH.

# L. U. NO. 537, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

—And fellow men, Local Union No. 537 is back again. We haven't very much to write; there's hardly any work in sight, but we don't care for that, by heck! We get an unemployment check which comes along each week or two and keeps the ice box full of brew. A very necessary thing to have around right now, by jing! I hate to put it on the spot but this old East Bay's plenty hot, and Frisco's laughing in its sleeve beneath the fog, I do believe.

On Treasure Island it is cool, and fur-lined clothing is the rule, so if it gets too hot back there, just come on out and see the fair. The bridges are a wondrous view. We have our Harry Bridges, too. So jump into your rattling crates and come on out, like Johnny Gates.

D. H. TRUAX.

# L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Too late to go to press for the July issue of our JOURNAL, I am now submitting the following resolution which was unanimously adopted at a well attended regular meeting held on June 23, 1939:

## Resolution

Whereas Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, has during his term in office, consistently advocated and fought to have enacted into law, many social and economic reforms, which have been highly beneficial to labor, farmers, small business men, and the people in general, and

Whereas to protect the gains already made and to make further progress we must again elect, as President of the United States in 1940, a fearless and courageous leader who is interested in the welfare of the masses and not a privileged few, and

Whereas the man who has proven that he possesses all these qualifications, plus the trust and respect of the American people, is Franklin D. Roosevelt, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 595 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in regular meeting, urge President Roosevelt to again be the standard bearer of the American people in their fight against reaction in the 1940 elections; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, a



"SO THIS IS A GROUND"

copy printed in the official JOURNAL of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and a copy sent to the Northern California Conference of the Joint Executive Boards, I. B. E. W., asking their concurrence in this resolution.

Our annual picnic, held July 2, is now a past event, but it was a "WOW." Many of us are just getting back our breath! Games, swimming, dancing, good eats, and of course some liquid refreshments (it was a hot day) made the time fly fast.

I noticed among the crowd many of the "old timers" and tried to get a chance to say "Howdy" to all of them. Many friends and Brothers from neighboring locals were among those present also. This year's picnic, I know, will go down in history as a huge success. It was, however, marred by one event, a slight accident to one of our Brothers from Local Union No. 595, Charlie Gordon.

He never appreciated a "ground"  
Until he fell off the merry-go-round.

One of our Brothers was kind enough to submit us a picture of the accident, which I am forwarding with this letter.

PAT O'BRIEN.

# L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

When it rains it pours. The Indians have been dancing for rain; the Mexicans and the Americans have been praying for rain. I think most every one has been doing something to get some of this precious fluid called water to shower down upon us. And it really happened "in New Mexico where it never rains" and we were all glad to have it even if most of the line department did have to get out in it and pick up, patch up and tie up a lot of kilowatts in order for our dear public to have lights and brew their coffee.

Most everything else has been going along in its regular channel except the inside men have had a few things to iron out; in fact, they were out on strike for a few days, but with a certain amount of this mean old bugger known as unionism and the aid of our worthy Brother, Lawson Wimberley, the situation is fairly well under control. Still a few wrinkles that will require a little more time and pressing, but am sure they will smooth out o. k., as they signed up some new shops in the deal to take the place of some of the old ones that crossed the fence. Most of the boys are back on the job and am sure that all of them who "want to" will be back soon. So is life!

Those on our sick list are improving as

much as can be expected. Brothers Dry and Ritter are in California for the finishing touches, but are expected back on the job soon.

"SHORTY" ADCOX.

# L. U. NO. B-616, GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Editor:

The headlines, "L. U. B-616, Sees Smooth Sailing Under I. B. E. W. Banner," in the Radio and Electrical Union News inspired the following:

The ship L. U. B-616, gallantly flying the banner of the I. B. E. W. line, was ready to set sail. Officers and crew were needed to guide it safely through the rough sea to organization.

Eventually as word passed around that the I. B. E. W. line was ready to launch a new ship, competent officers and crew signed on.

At last word was received to sail. But like all ships at sailing time, part of the crew couldn't be found or were hiding behind the desks of officials, hoping to get a better deal ashore.

We at last set sail and were far out to sea with our cargo of negotiations, when pirates attacked our ship and tried to sink us and our cargo far from shore.

After long days and nights of being harassed by pirates, we delivered our cargo, signed on more crew members, had our raise in pay, our shore leave, and were again ready to set sail on a quiet sea.

The officers and crew are at their posts, their faces turned out to sea, smiling the smile of contentment. But as we turn for one more look ashore the smiles fade, and our faces cloud as we see the pirates again making ready to sail.

Our smiles only fade for a moment as we notice this time there are far less than before. Again we face out to sea, our faces light with a happier smile. For this time we know we have a crew that will outhandle, and a ship that will outsail, any pirates on the waters.

Some day there'll be no pirates  
To harass our ship and crew,  
And may I live to see the day  
When this will all come true.

Try as we may, there ain't no peace,  
We've got the wanderlust.  
There's but one way to gain success,  
Unionize or bust.

The weekend finds us busy,  
As happy as can be.  
We sign on just a few more men  
And sail back out to sea.

We're sailing along on our merry way,  
With our voices raised in song.  
Each day we hear some more men say,  
"I wish I could belong  
To a ship in any manner,  
With an I. B. E. W. banner."

Quite a few are on their vacations at the present time. Hope they have a great time.

Two of the Brothers of L. U. B-616 who have been in the hospital are up and about. Brother King, of Grand Island, is back in the harness after nearly a month in bed. Brother Camp, of Kearney, is up, walking with the aid of a cane. Hope to see him back climbing sticks again before long.

We are glad to report L. U. B-616 is still snaring a few more members. Try to see you next month.

LARRY.





Automatic control "buttons a-plenty" were installed by these Brothers, working under L. U. No. 648 at the American Rolling Mills job at Middletown, Ohio.

#### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. 617 has again come to the front as far as the industrial plants in San Mateo County are concerned. With the cooperation of Brother Maxwell and Brother Guerrero of the butchers' union, the plants of the Swift Company and the Armour Company were brought into line and the mechanical departments of these two companies are being signed up by the various crafts which have men employed there.

The Swift Company had three electricians working in their plant and only one had a union card and this card was in a nearby local. Brother Crown saw that this man's card was deposited in our local, where it belongs. The other two electricians were initiated in our local at our last meeting.

At the Armour plant there is no regular electrician, all the electrical work being contracted by the company. Any repairs to the electrical system have been done by one of the engineers.

In the new agreement now being negotiated by Brother Crown a regular electrician will be placed in this plant, with the possibility of a helper or another journeyman being included.

In the Armour plant the electrical work is in bad shape and some of it has been condemned by the State Department of Electricity and the Industrial Accident Commission.

Agreements are being negotiated with all the other crafts connected with the building trades which have men in these lines employed by these companies. The carpenters, plumbers, pipe-fitters, engineers and sheet-metal workers have all signed up the men of their crafts who are employed at these plants.

The butchers' union called all of its men out on strike to help us line up these men in the mechanical department. The strike lasted four or five days, and the officials of the company flew out from Chicago to settle the demand of our locals that these men be unionized.

We have the backing of the butchers' union, and they will go the limit for us, as

they want these plants completely unionized in all departments.

President Tracy's note, included in my last letter to the Workers, gives us the first news of anything being done to organize the American Totalization Company. We know that the American Totalization Company is a national enterprise and that it takes time to unionize the entire company.

If we had gotten the action we asked for over a year ago and had these two tracks signed up here, the others that are in jurisdiction of other locals could have been lined up much easier. As it is, those here employ only union electrical workers when the season is open here.

President Tracy's action in refusing to vote for the action of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in grabbing control of all jobs of over four million dollars is a good thing and showed that at least there is one union that cannot be forced to go against the welfare of its locals and permit a steal of the rights of its members by this department of the A. F. of L. We thank President Tracy for his intestinal fortitude.

P. C. MACKAY.

#### L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON, OHIO

Editor:

The ever-increasing demand for sheet steel in many industries, is every day extending the use of electrical power, and more unique methods of remote controls for installation in our modern rolling mills.

The erection of five new buildings of all-steel construction, by the American Rolling Mill Company, of Middletown, Ohio, climaxes another meritorious job which employed many of our members of Local No. 648, of Hamilton, and Local No. 212, of Cincinnati, with the cooperation of some of the mill employees, foremen, timekeepers, and helpers.

The five newly constructed buildings are to be used for cold mill machinery, annealing, shearing, storage and shipping. New design in mechanical equipment, with compact direct drive, and remote-control, is without any doubt, to a large extent, in the hands of the electricians.

The two recently installed cold-strip mills are used in cold tempering and reducing the sheet metal to proper thickness by running the coiled-sheet from one pinch or pressure roll to the receiving roll at varying speeds up to about 1,400 feet per minute, and each pinch-roll is driven by a separate direct current motor. The strip, on passing from one roll to the other, must be automatically controlled, to maintain a constant tension, to compensate for the increase reel-diameter. This calls for plenty of control buttons.

For a job of this kind the power must be transmitted, reduced to a commercial voltage, distributed and in most instances converted or generated to meet the various machine requirements, another contribution to the job of the electrical worker. The power supply for the large cold-strip mills on this particular job was derived from a motor-generator unit with controlling switches mounted on a swinging door, making a self-contained unit.

The newly-erected annealing furnaces are gas-fired air-blast type, with checked temperatures by means of the thermo-couple principle and recorded on Leads-Northrup galvanometers.

Undoubtedly no mill of this kind could operate without cranes. Again we slipped in and wired six, an unrivaled mark of neatness, both in conduit layout and board hook-up.

Today the modern crane has greatly improved scientifically as compared to the old obsolete flash-box that many of our old time Brothers recall when cranes were equipped with controllers that carried the heavy motor current primarily, instead of auxiliary control, with resistance contractors governing the motor speed.

The electrical industry is rapidly expanding both in power and lighting, in private, commercial and industrial ways, producing endless apparatus and gadgets to greater use of automatic control, and divorce from the human element.

HERMAN SEIFERT.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

Reading through the issues of the JOURNAL for June and July, the writer wonders what reaction exists in the minds of the



average members after reading the correspondence from the press secretaries of the various local unions.

The wealth of information and comment contained in these letters, if properly studied and analyzed, will show what paths we are treading and what the future holds in store for the I. B. E. W. and organized labor in general.

The June letter from Brother Worraker, L. U. No. 561, Montreal, Que., is one that should be read and digested by every member of the Brotherhood. Solidarity within the ranks, as Brother Worraker so clearly points out in his message, is the most important link in our chain, if we are to hold our present gains and continue to progress in the future.

Brother Phillips, L. U. No. B-160, Minneapolis, Minn., tells us in his June letter of what has recently happened in his home state and what can happen in every state in the Union; in fact, it has already come to pass in several states, including Pennsylvania, home state of L. U. No. 654. Our present administration in less than six months of its existence has dealt organized labor a blow that not only retards our progress, but takes away gains made in the past, gains that were won only after years of bitter struggle and sacrifice. Pennsylvania's "Little Wagner Act" has been dissected and distorted beyond recognition, so much so that labor leaders who have studied the measure agree that no act at all would be preferable.

Brother Eich, L. U. No. B-3, New York, N. Y., in his June letter again tells of the activity of his L. U. in their campaign for the six-hour day and 30-hour week. Note well, Brother Eich and his associates show the true spirit of Brotherhood in fighting this battle for all the workers, organized or unorganized. Such vision and tolerance, backed by the determination and zeal as shown by L. U. No. B-3, will become contagious throughout the United States, resulting in an ultimate victory, sponsored and fought for by organized labor.

L. U. No. 654 is of the opinion that unity of purpose and solidarity within the ranks is more important at present than any other issues. The eyes of the world are on labor. Let us prove again that we play a very important part in the scheme of things.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

#### L. U. NO. B-659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

The members of Local Union No. 659 are enjoying a fair season as far as employment is concerned. There is at present an REA job in progress near Roseburg, Oreg., which has employed some of our men and also some Brothers from other locals who are traveling through our territory. Bennett and Taylor, the contractors on this job, were operating open shop, but a verbal agreement was made with their superintendent to operate a union job, which to date has been going forward very satisfactorily.

The utilities in our territory have been doing some construction and rebuilding work which has kept all of our regular members busy and has made employment for quite a number of additional men for the summer season.

Local Union No. 659 has just completed the negotiation of a new agreement with the California Oregon Power Company, which provides for improved working conditions and a substantial increase in pay for our members in the production and merchandise departments. Negotiations have been pending since March 1 and the agree-

ment was signed on July 18 for another two-year period. The local union takes this opportunity to thank the Brothers who have assisted in the negotiations of this agreement and to commend the committees who have worked so diligently to complete it. We also wish to commend our international representative, Roy Smith, for his part in the negotiations of this agreement and to thank him for the helpful guidance in all of the affairs pertaining to the electrical workers.

Employment for our inside men has not been so steady as that of our other members, and while most of our Brothers employed on wiring, etc., are working part time there are not many who are employed continuously.

Representatives of Local Union No. 659 recently attended the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor held in Eugene, Oreg., and took part in organizing a State Association of Electrical Workers while at the convention. We feel that this association will serve a good purpose of all electrical workers and will bring the local unions in the various parts of the state to a closer and better understanding of each other. It will also provide for a coordination of ideas and efforts in affairs pertaining to electrical workers in the future.

During the convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor at Eugene, it was the privilege and pleasure of several of the Brothers and their wives to attend an informal dinner arranged by the congenial host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon MacQuarrie, in the celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lake's twenty-fourth wedding anniversary.

Brother Joe Lake has been business manager of Local Union No. B-48 for the past eight years and is to be highly commended for the enviable record maintained by his local union, due in a great part to Joe's untiring efforts and sincerity of purpose.

All in all, it was an occasion that will long be remembered by everyone present. There is something strangely beautiful in the celebration of a wedding anniversary; it arouses slumbering sentiments and mellow old memories into a throbbing happiness. So to you, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lake, congratulations.

Many of our members are at present taking an annual vacation and as one of the provisions of our new agreement is to provide two weeks in place of one week's vacation, this is much appreciated by our Brothers during the summer months.

There is a decided deficiency of rainfall in western and southern Oregon this season and we, therefore, take this opportunity to ask any Brothers who come in to our territory for vacations to use extreme caution with camp fires, when smoking, etc., and you will thereby assist us in perpetuating one of the greatest recreational areas left in the United States today.

CHARLES W. TOWER.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

How we need cooperation today in this world of misunderstanding. The failure of men to understand the problems of their

fellow men has caused riots, bloodshed and misery.

The problem of unemployment is no nearer a solution today than it has been for a period of years. Has this problem ever been approached in the spirit of universal cooperation? No. Greed and self seeking have been the predominating thought.

Only a short time ago one of these self-seekers was appointed to the top Social Security job. Mr. Roosevelt says he appointed him because he wanted a man of the nonpolitical type. As governor of Indiana, Paul McNutt organized the notorious Hoosier "Two Per Cent Club" which helped itself to 2 per cent of every state job holder's wages to support the McNutt political machine. The reward for such misconduct is a high government position. God pity us if our security depends on such men as McNutt. Labor has cause to label him as not acceptable.

Only a few weeks ago I was holding a conversation with a man who is a partner in a large building contracting firm. This firm is still prospering. During the conversation he remarked that the country was not worth fighting for any more. "Why?" I asked. "Too much government in business," was the answer. In reality he had been forced to pay tax for unemployment insurance, old age benefits, etc. He had been hit where it hurt, namely, his profits, part of which had been taken for the security of those who created them. What a frame of mind! When will "pride of possession" and the wrong idea that money is principle give way to the true principle of right, truth and justice?

I believe if one-half the thinking that is given to the idea of profit in dollars were given to the unemployment problem and real cooperation given, it would be solved in record time.

How quickly we would rise in universal resistance if an alien enemy were landing on our shores! Yet we let the greatest enemy of mankind exist in our land. Many have accepted it as permanent and as something unavoidable. As long as we have this kind of thinking, as long as we have those who think only in individual dollar profits, as long as we have rotten political machines and all that goes with them, as long as the unreal is placed on a pedestal high above the real, as long as we accept these as the true we will have to accept the product, namely, discord, with all its attributes.

Men must observe the signboards along life's highway and act accordingly. Self love and greed must give way to the universal good for all. High character and ability to serve must come first as reward rather than plums to political shysters. As a nation we still have great wealth. We still have intelligence if rightly applied. We still have men who want to work and create. In fact, we have everything needed to solve any problem that may arise.

The thought of many needs to change and cooperation in the true sense of the word needs to be applied; then, I believe, the murderer and wrecker of homes, unemployment, will to a great extent be banished.

It is with a sense of gratitude we read of the I. B. E. W. victory over the NLRB in the courts at Cincinnati. Yes, far more than a victory for I. B. E. W. A victory of right over wrong.

To President Tracy, his assistant, Bieretz, and International Secretary Bugnizet, we say well done.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

#### THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry. In gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$ .85



**L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.**

Editor:

Enclosed please find a picture of our newest members, workers for the Pueblo Gas & Fuel Co. This is a partial picture of the membership of the gas company.

There isn't enough we can say for these new Brothers for the way they have taken the stand for organized labor under their working conditions.

This is one group we depend on seeing out to our meetings. We have no contract with the gas company as yet.

Our new officers elected for the next two years are: Roland Knobs, president; George J. Dean, vice president; Elmer Wilson, recording secretary; J. C. Orr, treasurer; J. D. Jackson, financial secretary; L. B. Morrell, business manager.

Our business manager has just returned from the Pacific Coast, where he attended a conference that was held for the officers of the ninth district at the San Francisco office June 26, for the purpose of future organization work.

The state convention held in our city on June 19 went on record adopting Resolution No. 22, favoring the enactment of legislation by the next General Assembly of Colorado making it unlawful for any electrical utilities, electrical contractor or other employer to require a lineman to work on high voltage wires of 650 volts or more unless assisted by another journeyman or third year apprentice, except in case of an emergency where lives may be in danger.

GEORGE DEAN.

*Editor's note: Too late for the picture this month. We are saving it for future use.*

**L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND.**

Editor:

At our last regular meeting the Brothers of No. 723 voted to have a picnic to be held on the fifth day of August, which is Saturday and a good day for everyone. They have Sunday to rest up on after taking part in all the games.

Our watchdog will be at the gate, so there will be no slipping through without a ticket.

Working conditions in Fort Wayne are just holding their own at this time. Our B. A., Brother Hall, has a lot of irons in the fire, but it all takes time to accomplish the work he has laid out.

We regret very much the passing from our ranks of Brother Timothy Moran, one whom we all loved to call Brother, because of his love for fellow men.

The companies are not putting any men at work here; they are holding on to their old employees and are keeping them well supplied with work.

Closing for this time, we send all local unions our best wishes for success in their organizing efforts.

HARRY SUTTON.

**L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.**

Editor:

Some members of our local have made the statement that interest in unions and labor affairs is dead in this section. I hope that such persons were present at our last local meeting which was the occasion of the election of officers of this local. There were well over 250 Brothers present and they showed marked interest in the future of our local. The candidates were all of the highest type men to be found in our organization or any other, as a matter of fact. All of the officers, with the exception of Jerome E. Hawkins, recording secretary, were opposed. The list of candidates was as follows:

For president, Brothers Bain and Herb; for vice president, Bryant and Sherett; for treasurer, Rossano and Wade; for financial secretary, Cherry and Sylvester.

Evidently the members were well satisfied with the conduct of the local's officers, as all were reelected by a large majority, a real vote of confidence and respect for a job well done. There prevailed the best of feeling and sportsmanship throughout the meeting. Several candidates withdrew from the race to shorten the meeting and both elected and defeated candidates were on the most friendly of terms.

Why can't we have such relations, as prevailed at our meeting, throughout the whole of labor? The cause would be advanced a hundred fold. But, of course, to have such harmony, personality must be relegated to the background, and that can never be in the present set-up.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

**L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.**

Editor:

This local, at the last meeting of this month, instituted a program they believe will lead to far more cordial relations within the I. B. E. W. locals. At that meeting Local Union No. 22 was invited to meet with us, share the contents of a cool keg, eat a few sandwiches and become acquainted. About 85 foregathered at the hall, including a few specially invited guests, and we think everyone had an evening of fun that will be remembered for many moons.

The official census figures show that No. B-763 had 38 present, with 24 from Local Union No. 22 to help make the welkin ring, but many came in after the roll call, so we still have no complete record. This much we do know, that a huge amount of fun was had by all and not too many moons shall elapse before we try to have Local Unions Nos. 22, 618 and 763 get together for another night of good fellowship.

Our official photographer, Frank Arnoldus, is recuperating from a bouncing around suffered between two stationary trucks, but we are sending in some of his pictures of the pillow fight taken at our picnic, also a very expressive view of the attitude of the younger generation towards picnics in general and grown-ups in particular. Hope we have as much luck with these as with our whisker pictures.

*Editor's note: Your pictures rambled in too late, but we are saving them for the future.*

Ed Connoran, cable splicer, has suffered the loss of one leg below the knee, due to his long siege of trouble with his foot, but like all members of this local, we know that Ed is keeping the chin up and will come out fighting at the bell; a darned good worker and a swell fellow who will overcome his handicap in the manner peculiar to those following our type of business.

Mike Fennell, who recently took a withdrawal, is now sitting pretty at Billings, Mont., and telling the boys of the Montana Power Co. how they don't do things in the "White Spot." Ward, Seger, Klein, Shubert and a brand new member (to be), Cunningham, are now sojourning in the wilds surrounding Lexington, while building a control line between two of our new hydro generating stations that are to make the "White Spot" an integrated grid system.

Stanley Spicher, initiated at our last meeting, got revenge on the old-timers by walking off with the raffled case of beer. It had better not happen too soon again, Stanley; you may find your dues have increased mysteriously.

A member of the I. B. E. W. for many years has written us from down south

agreeing most emphatically on the permit system and if there are many who have experienced the same difficulties he has, due to the abuse of permit privileges, we believe that the International should take cognizance of this matter and take drastic action to prevent these abuses from alienating members who have experienced the unjustness of such procedures. Loyalty to the men who have helped build this organization through untiring efforts and regular remittance of dues during past years should not be destroyed by being denied work when locals are working excessive hours or sending permit men out. THE RAMBLIN' KID.

**L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.**

Editor:

Big business makes use of its press to mould public opinion. This fact is not discussed often enough with our membership. Mr. George Seldes has written a book on the control of the press by the capitalist class. The writer of this letter—like many of our members—has not read this book because it requires an expenditure of money and energy.

A good example of such a use of the press is seen in the Chicago Tribune of Sunday, July 23. The Inquiring Reporter is a person charged with the task of asking readers certain questions. This supposedly to gauge public opinion. On that day he put the following questions to five persons: "Should a reliever do work for government aid? If so, how many hours should he work a week?"

The answers are naturally what Colonel McCormick wanted them to be, otherwise they might not have been printed. And no doubt the persons questioned have had their minds poisoned by the same tactics I am trying to expose.

We are not going to give those people's names and addresses, but let us analyze their answers. We'll pick one at random; it is similar to the other four.

"What right has a person to demand relief funds from the government if he won't work for the money?" The idea here is to give the impression that the unemployed do not want to work. In other words, they are lazy; that is why they are unemployed. This is the first step towards abolishing all relief and WPA. It would create a tremendous supply of potential scabs and strikebreakers.

Another point brought out that was not in the official questionnaire is the amount to be received per month. The five answers vary between \$55 and \$100 per month. I wonder if any of those persons giving such answers would be willing to feed a family on such a small amount?

The question of the amount of time worked per week does not seem here necessary to discuss. The big problem is one of reemployment at the standards established for the industry and craft.

What I wish to convey to the readers and our membership is that the daily press is not used to sell us news, but to mould public opinion favorable to the ruling class, the owning class. And similar tactics are in evidence every day in all the large newspapers. We therefore see the necessity of helping to build working class dailies whenever the occasion presents itself.

LOUIS GILLES.

**L. U. NO. 807, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.**

Editor:

Having been appointed as press secretary for the ELECTRICAL WORKER from Local No. 807, I am enclosing this information for the



magazine. We have had our election, with all officers of the past administration being re-elected for the next two years.

I am sorry that we don't hear more from our Sedalia, Mo., local. They started out with a bang. We of Local No. 807 are glad to hear from other railroad locals.

Our system council convention was held in Little Rock this year, and it seems from all reports was a huge success, as well as one of the best conventions ever held.

I want to say here that if any of you Brothers are interested in fresh water fishing we have a champion in Brother George Grange, who will show you how to fish at his lakeside resort at Lake Hamilton near Hot Springs.

Our local chairman, Fritz Hennie, is contemplating a trip back to his old home in Germany to visit his parents.

I see where all of the fellows in Omaha were celebrating the picture, Union Pacific. I guess we should, too, as we built the engine they used in Jesse James, but our Editor never dreamed they used K2 dynamos back in the eighties. I, for one, am heartily in support of Local No. B-763 in regard to allowing permit men to work. Let's get all I. B. E. W. men to work first. Brother, L. U. No. 807 is back of you 100 per cent.

Enclosed you will find a picture of our shop force at North Little Rock.

Come on, fellows, let's hear some more from you railroad locals.

I am glad to say at this time they are keeping us pretty well covered with work.



Here's the shop force that brings those fast trains through Arkansas, at North Little Rock, working under L. U. No. 807.

#### L. U. NO. B-868, BAYONNE, N. J.

Editor:

Recently we had an election of officers, at which we elected the following: Chester Fisher, president; John Edmonds, vice president; Joseph Sugrue, financial secretary; Phil Trodden, treasurer; Connie Dziadual, recording secretary; also two members on the board, John Kearse and John Axfield.

Chester Fisher, our president, is a man who is firm in all his beliefs and who will stand up and fight till he succeeds in his efforts to better working conditions for his Brothers of Local Union No. B-868, who work at the General Cable Corp. A better worker, a more progressive, a better fighter, and a better man can not be found. And that is why we have reelected him to serve as president.

John Edmonds, as vice president, also has been reelected. Just to mention John Edmonds is enough wherever he is known. This name stands for honesty, and a firm believer in union organizations. He is the happy-go-

lucky type, but will fight at the drop of a hat for his Brother members. He is employed as a truck driver by the company.

Joseph Sugrue was elected to serve as financial secretary. Joe is a quiet, steady, sort of a fellow, the type you can trust with anything dealing with figures, as we already know by his past performance as financial secretary, and that is why we reelected him. Joe doesn't say much, but when he does he'll stick to his guns to the finish.

Phil Trodden, elected to serve as treasurer, a real union man who will fight at the slightest sign that his Brother members are not getting a square deal. Phil has been reelected to position of treasurer because we know he is capable of handling all money matters honestly and above board.

We haven't a large membership in our local, only about 150 men, but every one is a good union man. We aren't very well represented by the fair sex, but those we have are highly union spirited. Yes, sir, we have some local.

The company for which we work, General Cable Corp. of Bayonne, N. J., has dealt fairly and squarely towards all union matters pertaining to our local.

We hold our meetings every month, at which every man is given a chance to say whatever he may have on his mind.

ADAM BRONOVICKI.

#### L. U. NO. B-926, CHICOPEE, MASS.

Editor:

Enclosed is an item clipped from the editorial page of the Springfield Daily News, which gives a clear picture of the situation affecting one of our members, Brother Robert Granfield, whose ability as an appliance salesman built up the sales division to its present success as an essential asset, both to the department and the community as well.

Believing this item to be of interest to other members of the Brotherhood similarly situated, I am sending this along to be reprinted, if possible, in the JOURNAL.

"Before the rumpus dies, the members of the commission will have some tall explaining to do. The situation in regard to competition with private industry has not changed materially from the day when the retail sales division was opened, unless, of course, certain allegedly large taxpayers have been able to persuade the commission that their interests come first. There is only one reason for the abandonment of such an enterprise under our economic system, and that is financial failure. This is far from the picture. In view of its flourishing state, the commission would seem called upon to answer our first question—

"Who pays taxes in Chicopee?"

W. J. MIFFIT.

#### L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

I was instructed by our president to get a letter in the JOURNAL or get out of town, so here goes.

We have a job for the Fisher Body Corporation in Flint, also a job for the Chrysler Corporation in Owosso, Mich. The Fisher job went to the Hall Electric Company and the Chrysler job to the John Miller Electric Company. Pop Allen and English have charge of the Fisher job, and our vice president, Brother Floyd Amie, has charge of the Chrysler job. By the time this goes to press these jobs will be past history. We had permit men from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Last winter the locals throughout the state started a series of good fellowship meet-



In their working clothes, officers of L. U. No. B-868. Left to right: Connie Dziadual, recording secretary; Chester Fisher, president; John Axfield, board member; John Kearse, board member; Joseph Sugrue, financial secretary; Phil Trodden, treasurer. Vice President John Edmonds did not show up in time for the picture.



ings. A group of delegates from each local would meet at a different local once a month for the purpose of creating better feeling of fellowship among the locals of the state. Everything went along fine for several months until that old bugaboo, selfish interest, stepped in and tried to steam roller the meetings into a state association. The delegates from Local Union No. 948 and 95 per cent of the other locals in the state reared up on their hind legs and let it be known then and there that we did not want any part of their so-called association. We do not want a fence around Michigan. Local Union No. 948 will continue to function in the future the same as we have in the past. We have a fine bunch of officers who are capable of running our affairs without any outside help. If you are from Podunk or Possum Hollow, if you have a paid up ticket and we have work you shall share it. We do not want any part of an organization within an organization. The principles that the I. B. E. W. were founded on are good enough for us.

For the past few months I have been working in Toledo on the Sun-Oil Refinery. There were men in there from the four points of the compass. I am here to say there is not a finer bunch of men in the land of activity than the boys of Local Union No. 8. Their business manager, Brother Oliver Myers, is a gentleman of the old school. He has been on the job 22 years (yes, I mean business manager). I had the pleasure of meeting the scribe of Local Union No. 8, Bill Conway ("Corncob Willie"), and I must say a finer guy never smoked a Missouri meerschaum. Bill is a high-pressure salesman with a line that really gets them. I think the man could sell kosher food to Hitler.

I have read a lot of material concerning the 30-hour week. They have a 35-hour week in Toledo. Seven hours per day, and boy, it was just swell. I just know the six-hour day, 30-hour week, must be the next door to Utopia. I am convinced that the six-hour day is labor's only salvation to cut down the list of the permanently unemployed. The prolonged depression is partially due to the displacement of men by modern machinery. The 30-hour week will create more employment, decrease cost and increase efficiency. Suppose we had the 30-hour week here in Flint, where our three largest factories employ from 6,000 to 12,000 men on each shift. If the 30-hour week was put into effect, where they have 6,000 men at the present time, they would need 7,500 for the same shift. Most of our factories work two shifts, and some three. If the I. B. E. W. instituted the six-hour day throughout the country, on every job where we have three men under the present set up, we could place one extra man. Boys, what a lift that would be to some of our worthy Brothers!

Jim Gilbert, of Local No. 728: Buck Skelcher sends "Hello" to you; he wants to know if you have writer's cramp, or did you lose your job as scribe of No. 728?

JAMES J. DUNCAN.

#### L. U. NO. B-949, AUSTIN, MINN. Galena Branch

Editor:

The Galena branch of Local Union No. B-949 held its election of officers on Tuesday evening, June 20, with the following officers elected for the next four years:

Chairman—H. J. Ingersoll, whose handle amongst the boys of this branch local is "Kelvinator Ike" and who, I am sure, will carry on the business in a very creditable way.

Vice chairman—John Rindlamb, who has no handle as yet, but we will see what we can do about it after he has held office for a few months.

Assistant financial secretary—Elmer Schweitzer, reelected to this office. He is an old guard, ever ready to assist in handling the affairs of the branch local and we know he will handle the money as capably under his new term as he has in the past.

Recording secretary—Floyd Gordon, reelected to this office, is also an old guard. Although unmarried, he always gets his minutes, and we feel positive that under his new term he will continue to do so; that is, if the girls leave him alone.

The executive committee—John McLaughlin and John Kelly, reelected, and Glen Bruner and Ernest Engel, newly elected. We feel sure we have elected one of the best groups of local officers in Local Union No. B-949.

Much credit is due to the retiring officers for the faithful, efficient way they have handled the business of our local, which was especially hard, as this branch local was organized under their leadership, and most of the men in our local had very little knowledge of how an organization should be run. We are in hopes and feel confident that our retiring officers will do all in their power to assist our officers-elect in carrying on their duties with the courage and understanding that will carry us through a successful administration.

ERNEST ENGEL.

#### Grand Forks, N. Dak., Branch

Editor:

Although quite some time has elapsed since my last correspondence to the JOURNAL, I will state that it is not because there is a lack of enthusiasm towards the activities of the Brotherhood, but simply because there has been a scarcity in the number of events which would provide worth-while correspondence. Might I mention that our branch local here in Grand Forks, N. Dak., continues to operate smoothly as it did when we were first organized 100 per cent in the operating departments last January. Smoothness of operation and cooperation among men, as we find in this division, can be obtained only as it has been, by clear, collective thinking among employees, and further, by not making too rapid decisions on problems where results might be detrimental.

Because of the fact that there is not any more to write about which pertains to this branch local directly, I would like to mention briefly an item which I believe may be of help to many of us if it is given consideration and developed. It is the aim of many trades and professional journals today to devote a section of a page in their paper to the employment status. They list vacancies in positions as well as men available. This is done by and with the aid of key numbers. It is my belief that our JOURNAL in devoting some space to this problem may be of great help to many of the Brothers.

WILBUR O. BOURASSA.

#### L. U. NO. B-959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Editor:

This local consists of a parent body and four units. We have just completed an election of parent officers and are now established on a firm basis and expect to be in business for many years.

We filed a petition with the Los Angeles office of the National Labor Relations Board on June 21, asking for recognition as bargaining agent for production employees of

the Nevada-California Electric Corporation. International Representative Gaillac has had several informal conferences with the Nev-Cal management attempting to obtain a consent election. We hope to be able to cast our ballots within the next 30 days and expect to snow under the company union.

While on the subject of International Representative Gaillac, would like to say we of B-959 are all sorry to see him assigned to B-18, Los Angeles; however, our loss is B-18's gain. We all miss his soothing disposition and his ability to spread oil on waters that are not too smooth. He is better at spreading oil than he is in keeping it in his Hudson. Ask him, sometime, Brothers of No. 18, about trying to drive 100 miles per hour for weeks without oil.

The Nev-Cal system covers all imaginable types of country, from the "Alps of America" in the high Sierras to the "Hot House of America" in Imperial Valley. Fishing-minded Brothers would probably like to hear of the many varieties of trout in the mountain streams of the high Sierras.

Yours truly, speaking for the parent body, as recording secretary and press agent, invites the recorders of Units 1, 2, 3 and 4 to send in items of interest in their areas, direct to the JOURNAL for publication. As an example, the Brothers working for the New York Edison Company, who fight traffic to and from work each day, might like to know about our members who spend five months of each winter snowed in in a mountainous canyon, where they see the sun for only two hours per day.

Hoping to be able to report an election victory in the next issue, will sign off with "73."

"SMALL FRY NEMO."

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

As this job of getting a letter in the JOURNAL once a month has been wished on me, I will endeavor to keep the boys posted as to what is taking place in these here parts. We here in Winnipeg were honored lately with the visit of our most gracious King and Queen, and the city really put on a swell front. We also had lots of our friends from across the line come up for the occasion, and taking it all in all we really had a big week. All of the boys are looking forward now to the big picnic that is the one day in the year when we wire twisters can really get together and go to town in a big way. The picnic is again being held at Winnipeg Beach, and the date is July 19, so all of you do your best to come this year, as there is a jolly time to be had by all.

The committee in charge has really gone to a lot of work to make this year's picnic a big success. So, let's not let them down. Eh, boys?

As for work here, we expect to be doing a little this summer. Things are gradually getting back to normal and we all hope that they will stay that way.

July 10 was a lucky night for No. 1037 as we initiated three new members and we are always on the lookout for more, for as the old saying goes, the more the merrier.

And now for just a little dig in the ribs for the Ramblin' Kid, of Local No. B-763, Omaha, Nebr. I would like to inform this Brother that "The Ramblin' Kid" left Omaha in 1922 for the cold and frozen North and has been musing around up here ever since. That he is also a member of L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg, Canada. I was born and raised in

(Continued on page 441)



# Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.

CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



# WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.  
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.  
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.  
ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.  
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

# ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.  
NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.  
HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 633 11th Ave., New York City.

# WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

# LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

# LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevener St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.  
FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAY CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.  
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
KIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermilion, Ohio.  
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.  
THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.



## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
- ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
- ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.
- BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
- DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
- EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.
- GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.
- LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
- LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.
- LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.
- NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad- way, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit- kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
- RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
- S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
- RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.
- STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.
- STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

- HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.
- C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
- HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

- RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar- clay St., New York City.
- O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

- NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
- CORP., Ambridge, Pa.



## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.  
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.  
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.  
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.  
 ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.  
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.  
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.  
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.  
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.  
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.  
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.  
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.  
 UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

## FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 CARL BAJOHRT LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.  
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.  
 LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.  
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.  
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.  
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.  
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.  
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.  
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.  
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.  
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.  
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.



# IN MEMORIAM

## H. L. Timmer, L. U. No. 46

Initiated February 19, 1902

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 46, I. B. of E. W., record the death on June 20, 1939, of our friend and Brother, H. L. Timmer.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM GAUNT,  
HARRY HILPERT,  
G. W. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

## Charles D. Keaveney, L. U. No. 104

Initiated August 1, 1909

Whereas the passing to the Great Beyond of Brother Charles D. Keaveney, on Thursday, July 13, 1939, was a great shock to the entire trade union movement of Boston and Local Union No. 104, and the many co-workers throughout the city; and

Whereas it is given to few of us in this movement which has accomplished much for the lowly and downtrodden, to leave behind us when called to our final rest a record of good deeds and loyalty to the cause of labor such as that of our departed Brother; and

Whereas his loss to our movement has created a void in the hearts of all; and

Whereas Brother Charles D. Keaveney's life work in the interests of the toilers endeared him to all who knew him, and more so to those who were privileged to work with him in this great cause; and

Whereas in the realization of the good work accomplished by Brother Charles D. Keaveney and his loyalty to his family, we have in our hearts a reverence for him which is unsurpassed, and we know that his loyalty and honesty of purpose in the line of duty will forever be an example to us who are following and will follow his footsteps in the cause of the workers; and

Whereas his life among us was given to the uplift of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 104, take this opportunity of extending to all his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss, and trust that his life's work and its reward will, in a measure, compensate the grief we all have experienced by his passing from our midst. We are firm in the belief of the justice of God and the hope that we shall be able to exemplify his work and say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy life"; therefore be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. W. SHIVVERS,  
H. A. HAMACHER,  
Committee.

## Charles D. Keaveney, L. U. No. 377

Initiated August 1, 1909

Whereas Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney, who has long been a resident of Lynn and has attended many meetings of Local Union No. 377; therefore be it

Resolved by the members of Local Union No. 377, in regular session assembled, That not only the membership of this union but the entire membership of the I. B. E. W. and the membership in New England particularly, will feel the loss of this worthy Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the name of Charles D. Keaveney be added to the list of our departed Brothers to be remembered on Memorial Day.

ERNEST TASH,  
STEPHEN DALTON,  
EDWARD McINERNEY,  
Committee.

## Vincent Pavlovski, L. U. No. B-868

Initiated November 21, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-868, of Bayonne, N. J., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Vincent Pavlovski. Ever since the first organization of our local he has been an active member, a good worker and always in good standing. Brother Pavlovski was 31 years of age and had been working for the General Cable Corporation for 13 years. He died of a heart attack at home while preparing to go to work.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere regret and sympathy in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication in honor of his memory.

PRESS SECRETARY.

## Cortland Henry Clauser, L. U. No. 589

Initiated February 2, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 589, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Jamaica, N. Y., record the passing, on July 6, 1939, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. H. Clauser, who was electrocuted in the performance of duty while employed on the Bay Ridge division of the Long Island Railroad; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, an able representative and a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness and sorrow we extend our deepest heartfelt sympathy to those near and dear to him, and that we stand one minute in silent tribute to him; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

RALPH M. BRANCHE,  
WILLIAM A. CONN,  
ALFRED S. LAWRENCE,  
Committee.

## Olaf Hough, L. U. No. B-110

Initiated March 30, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, I. B. E. W., record the death, July 14, 1939, of our departed friend and Brother, Olaf Hough.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

T. HALL,  
A. FRANE,  
O. KINDER,  
Committee.

## James A. Flynn, L. U. No. B-951

Initiated February 3, 1939

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-951, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother James A. Flynn on July 10, 1939; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-951, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. C. CHESNUT,  
Press Secretary.

## Harry Newcomb, L. U. No. B-276

Initiated October 7, 1937

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Harry Newcomb; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-276, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Harry Newcomb; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-276, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-276, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-276, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of our late Brother, Harry Newcomb.

LEO DUTHEY,  
EVAR EKLUND,  
EUGENE LEE,  
Committee.

## H. A. Johnson, L. U. No. 214

Initiated August 5, 1927

Again the Divine Spirit, purveyor of life, has seen fit to visit our midst and remove from us our esteemed and loyal member, H. A. Johnson, on June 19, 1939.

Brother Johnson, during the entire period of membership in Local Union No. 214, consisting of over 11 years, was found to be a member who believed in the precepts of our Constitution; therefore we, the members of Local Union No. 214, Chicago, Ill., do hereby in meeting assembled offer our sincere sympathy and condolence to his family, and further instruct our secretary to convey a copy of this missive to his family, one to be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy to be spread upon our minutes.

J. O. HELANDER,  
CHARLES FOOTE,  
A. M. CORAZZA,  
Committee.

## Samuel Teeple, L. U. No. 864

Initiated March 15, 1923

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Samuel Teeple; and

Whereas Local Union No. 864, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 864, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of Brother Samuel Teeple; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 864, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of our Brotherhood and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 864 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

JOHN WALKER,  
HERBERT Q. HOPPER,  
ANTHONY NEWBOLD,  
ANDREW HUNT,  
Committee.

## Foster Cullum, L. U. No. 8,

Initiated October 28, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 8, I. B. E. W., record the sudden accidental death of our Brother, Foster Cullum; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK FOREST,  
HENRY SELLINGER,  
ARTHUR LANG,  
Committee.



**Francis Byrne, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated January 11, 1938*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Francis Byrne; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Byrne, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Thomas Brannigan, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated July 8, 1919*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Brannigan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Brannigan, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Brannigan and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
DAN MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**George Sanderson, L. U. No. 224**

*Initiated September 22, 1913*

With deep sorrow and regret the members of Local Union No. 224 record the untimely passing on July 9 of our beloved Brother and business manager, George Sanderson.

Whereas our local union has lost the most loyal charter member and the community has lost its most active worker and friend of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That sincere sympathy be extended to the family of our worthy Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of the Brotherhood.

HAROLD M. COOPER,  
JAMES F. LOFTUS,  
HENRY G. GLEASON,  
Committee.

**Walter Whetsel, L. U. No. B-1061**

*Initiated March 1, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Whetsel; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

VIOLA LAMOTT,  
Chairman of Committee.

**Harvey R. Stolte, L. U. No. B-28**

*Initiated December 11, 1902*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Harvey R. Stolte, who died June 9, 1939; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,  
EDWARD DOUGHERTY,  
Committee.

**Charles H. Miller, L. U. No. B-713**

*Initiated May 5, 1910*

In recording the passing onward of Brother Charles H. Miller, Local Union No. B-713 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ADOLPH NAESSENS,  
ARTHUR VIANE,  
EDWARD JOHNSTON,  
Committee.

**Charles W. Callahan, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated September 1, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Callahan; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Callahan one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Barbara Swinburn, L. U. No. B-57**

*Initiated February 13, 1939*

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-57, record the death of Sister Barbara Swinburn, who met with a fatal accident in the early morning of June 3, 1939.

Sister Swinburn, although a member of our organization but a few months, will be missed by her many friends and we can only say that we are immensely thankful for the opportunity that we had in associating with such a wonderful personality while she was with us.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal member and a true friend to all of us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay silent tribute to the memory of our late Sister; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. B-57 extend their sincere sympathy to the members of the bereaved family of our late Sister in the time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of our Brotherhood.

MELBA DEMING,  
CAROLYN PORTER,  
ALICE LIEBERMAN,  
Committee.

**A. C. Pierce, L. U. No. 611**

*Initiated January 3, 1934*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 611, record the death of our true friend and member, Brother A. C. "Jack" Pierce; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

C. L. ADCOX.

**R. P. DeKalb, L. U. No. 734**

*Initiated December 1, 1915*

Whereas the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove our Brother, Past President R. P. DeKalb, from this earth to the celestial lodge above; and

Whereas we desire to make expression of the esteem in which he was held by this local and to extend our sympathy to his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of our Supreme Being, Who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Brother DeKalb, Local No. 734, of the I. B. E. W., has lost a member who had the interest of the local at heart, one who has shown his interest by giving of his time and means to advance this local in particular and unionism in general; the membership individually has lost a kind and sympathetic friend and his family a devoted husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That in his going we share the sorrow of his family and extend to them our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, a copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

V. M. SYLVESTER,  
W. H. BAKER,  
JOHN D. FOSTER,  
Committee.

**David Finch, L. U. No. B-926**

*Initiated February 1, 1938*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the loss from our midst of one who was with us in health and happiness just a short time ago, Brother David Finch, who passed onward and upward to his great reward on May 23, 1939.

Whereas the members of this local extend to the relatives of their departed Brother their sincere sympathy, with a prayer that the Great Ruler, Who holds our destinies in the hollow of His hand, will comfort and support them in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-926 extend to the bereaved wife of Brother Finch our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and that a copy of this resolution be put upon the records of the local and one be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

HAROLD BUGBEE,  
ROY GOODNOUGH,  
THOMAS S. LILLEY,  
Committee.

**John B. Buellesbach, L. U. No. 159**

*Initiated June 26, 1919*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to send His messenger of death and take from our midst our Brother, John B. Buellesbach, who died June 8, 1939; and

Whereas Brother Buellesbach was for many years a true and faithful member of Local Union No. 159; and

Whereas his passing leaves a gaping void in the hearts of his family, friends and associates; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 159 stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a third copy be sent to the International Office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for publication in our official Journal.

A. W. BAHR,  
W. H. SCHNURBUSCH,  
A. LUNDHOLM,  
Committee.



**Douglas McDonald, L. U. No. 339**

*Initiated August 6, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 339, of the I. B. E. W., record the sudden and untimely death of a kind hearted friend and Brother, Douglas McDonald. In paying tribute to our late Brother, may we express our thoughts in these few lines:

Loving and kind in all his ways,  
Upright and honest to the end of his days,  
Sincere and true in his heart and mind,  
Beautiful memories he has left behind.

Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his beloved wife and family our sincere sympathy and sorrow in their great loss, and we pray that God will give them the strength and the courage to carry the cross which He has sent them; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 339; also that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

"Eternal rest grant to him, Oh, Lord."

ROBERT BURNS,  
A. MICKELSON,  
FRED SHIRLEY,  
Committee.

**Charles Anger, L. U. No. 902**

*Initiated April 17, 1919*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Anger; and

Whereas Local Union No. 902, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Anger one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 902 expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 902 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAVE HAYFORD,  
E. A. TYSK,  
FRED BABINEAU,  
Committee.

**Charles H. Weller, L. U. No. B-1052**

*Initiated September 14, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother Charles H. Weller; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-1052, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal member and its members a friend who was at all times kind and accommodating; and

Whereas because of our affection for Brother Weller and our deep and sincere regrets because of his death, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a part of the permanent record of our organization; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family of Brother Charles H. Weller and a copy to the Journal of the Electrical Workers and Operators for publication.

JOSEPH BUDD,  
JED. W. HAWKINS,  
THEODORE DIEM,  
Committee.

**Edward A. Spence, L. U. No. 104**

*Initiated July 26, 1922*

It is with the deepest of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., record the death of Edward A. Spence. In his passing, Local Union No. 104 has lost a true and loyal member who is mourned by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our profound sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. W. SHIVERS,  
H. A. HAMACHER,  
Committee.

**Emanuel A. MacEachern, L. U. No. 104**

*Initiated May 1, 1906*

It is with the deepest of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Emanuel A. MacEachern. In his passing Local No. 104 has lost a true and loyal member who has faithfully served his local union in numerous capacities during his life time and his passing will be mourned by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 104 hereby expresses its deepest appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 104 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

H. W. SHIVERS,  
H. A. HAMACHER,  
Committee.

**Frank Holt, L. U. No. 26**

*Initiated November 26, 1930*

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother Frank Holt; and

Whereas Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION NO. 26.

**Donald R. Kuykendall, L. U. No. 125**

*Initiated October 25, 1935*

Local Union No. 125 records the loss of one of the most promising of our younger members in the passing onward of Brother D. R. Kuykendall, son of Brother W. R. Kuykendall, long an active member of the local.

Such a bereavement seems to strike as a double burden, for we miss the association of a young and valuable member, while our hearts are bowed in sympathy with the grief of one who has endeared himself to us through the past years. Words seem but futile things on such an occasion, yet we would express to the sorrowing ones our mutual loss.

A copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies shall be sent to the loved ones left behind and to our Journal for publication. Our charter shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Kuykendall.

C. J. SCOVILLE,  
H. LIVINGSTONE,  
J. W. MARTIG,  
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled, May 12, 1939.

**Thomas Powers, L. U. No. 949**

*Initiated January 5, 1939*

It is with a feeling of deepest regret that we at this time record the death of our beloved Brother, Thomas Powers, who was known and loved by all of us for the friendliness he exhibited toward everyone with whom he came in contact.

The name of Thomas Powers will long be in the memories of his fellow workers for his willingness to help others and for the sincerity he showed toward everyone.

As a consequence of our loss our hearts go out with great sympathy to those whom he has left behind. We feel this to be a mutual loss, for we greatly valued his friendship; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow and bereavement we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be placed with the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EDWARD RUDDY,  
B. M. RYAN,  
WILBUR BOURASSA,  
Committee.

**Timothy Moran, L. U. No. 723**

*Initiated June 25, 1935*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 723, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Timothy Moran; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the members of his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for the period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the family of the Brother and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

HARRY SUTTON,  
Recording Secretary.

**George H. Pearson, L. U. No. B-713**

*Initiated July 23, 1928*

In recording the passing onward of Brother George H. Pearson, Local Union No. B-713 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WILLIAM HANSEN,  
ALLEN MOLINE,  
JOHN FINDLAY,  
JOHN MCGUIRE,  
Committee.

**Ernest O. Kramp, L. U. No. 481**

*Initiated January 8, 1919*

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Ernest O. Kramp; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,  
Financial Secretary.

**Alvin O. Micheal, L. U. No. 845**

*Initiated June 10, 1938*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 845, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Alvin O. Micheal; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

E. E. SWIATOWIAK,  
L. O. ABRAMSON,  
W. B. KENNEDY,  
Committee.

**Arthur S. Bradlee, L. U. No. 594**

*Initiated February 19, 1904*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 594, I. B. E. W., record the passing of one of our worthy and oldest members, Brother Arthur S. Bradlee; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is our desire, in a spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 594.  
PAUL C. KOWELL,  
L. H. DONNER,  
WALTER STRACHE,  
Committee.



**Ralph A. Wright, L. U. No. 584**

*Initiated May 1, 1917*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 584, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our esteemed and worthy member, Brother Ralph A. Wright; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 584 drape its charter for 30 days in remembrance of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be sent to his bereaved wife and son and that a copy be published in the official publication of the I. B. E. W.

L. D. BEEBE,  
FRANK B. COUGLER,  
S. D. GRIFFING,  
Committee.

**George Brill, L. U. No. B-832**

*Initiated May 7, 1937*

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-832, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Mount Vernon, N. Y., record the death of our Brother, George F. Brill; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication.  
THEODORE WASHIENKO,  
Recording Secretary.

**Paul A. Martin, L. U. No. B-9**

*Initiated August 16, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Paul Martin; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Martin one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**G. A. Cole, L. U. No. 323**

*Initiated February 15, 1924*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 323, of West Palm Beach, Fla., record the untimely passing of our late Brother, G. A. Cole, on July 1, 1939.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. C. DOUGLAS,  
W. F. ORGAN,  
A. WHITE,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1 TO JULY 31, 1939**

L. U.	Name	Amount
6	Charles W. Ubhoff	\$1,000.00
46	H. L. Timmer	1,000.00
I. O.	George M. Foley	1,000.00
870	William M. Jefferis	1,000.00
9	David P. Quick	650.00
308	B. W. Le Neave	1,000.00
104	Emanuel McEachern	1,000.00
713	Charles H. Miller	1,000.00
110	Walter F. Foote	1,000.00
I. O.	George W. Reier	1,000.00
734	Palmer H. Hobday	650.00
99	Walter Edwin Barker	1,000.00
245	Dennis J. Calkins	1,000.00
323	George A. Cole	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
224	George Sanderson	1,000.00
9	Francis Byrne	300.00
214	H. A. Johnson	1,000.00
26	Frank R. Holt	1,000.00
I. O.	Arthur S. Brodlee	1,000.00
702	O. R. Hutchison	1,000.00
902	Charles Anger	1,000.00
349	Robert Wiley Mays	1,000.00
I. O.	Lewis S. Ferris	1,000.00
I. O.	Dave M. Mallinson	1,000.00
I. O.	Albert S. Heavener	1,000.00
I. O.	D. L. Goble	1,000.00
3	Louis Topper	1,000.00
589	C. H. Clauser	475.00
76	Albert Ofstad	1,000.00
9	Charles W. Callahan	300.00
702	William A. Harden	475.00
38	George F. Schott	1,000.00
1	James F. Casey	1,000.00
3	Arthur J. McNiece	300.00
713	George H. Pearson	1,000.00
723	T. I. Moran	825.00
1147	R. Kolinski	1,000.00
3	C. F. Hoschke	1,000.00
110	O. P. Haugh	475.00
528	E. M. Young	1,000.00
134	H. Dindinger	1,000.00
I. O.	T. W. Doyle	1,000.00
584	R. A. Wright	1,000.00
9	P. A. Martin	475.00
245	Herman J. Koehler	1,000.00
481	Ernest O. Kramp	1,000.00
22	Elmer Velandier	1,000.00
9	Thomas Botten	1,000.00
622	Charles D. Keaveney	1,000.00
I. O.	Rubon Lee Steed	475.00
134	Michael Cotter	1,000.00
104	Edmund A. Spence, Jr.	1,000.00
866	William Fred Frank	150.00
I. O.	William Thomas Hardy	150.00
276	Harry Newcomb	150.00
398	R. T. Thompson	150.00
		\$47,000.00

**KEAVENEY PAYS MORTAL DEBT**

(Continued from page 411)

meets all people in a human, man to man manner.

He goes through each day, believing that: "Today well lived, makes yesterday a dream of happiness and every tomorrow a vision of hope." Highly deserving the honors enthusiastically given—Charles Keaveney, International Vice President.

**CASEY DIES IN ST. LOUIS**

(Continued from page 410)

in the battle of labor. You have implanted a great tradition. You have shown others how to be courageous and devoted.

You have instilled in the hearts and minds of your followers the necessity of carrying on. You have shown us that we must not think of our own personal interests but that we must think of the interests of our members and our fellow workers. You have been a leader in the cause of economic and social justice. You



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A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only **\$4**

have served as a high officer in the ranks of organized labor. You have served well.

You have shown us that it takes as much heroism and more enduring sacrifice to fight the battles of peace than it does to fight the battles of war. You have taught us that the victories of peace are far more important than the victories of war and while they are less spectacular they are far more real and require the virtues of courage, determination, self-denial and self-sacrifice. Yours has been a great crusade.

Years from now others looking back will recall your efforts with love, veneration and respect. And so, in the words of a noted prelate, I say to you:

"Go on unafraid. Yours is the battle of justice. Yours, in so far as it is the cause of justice is the cause of God, and the cause of God cannot lose."

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. REED,  
Assistant to President.

**SENATOR NORRIS HONORED**

(Continued from page 400)

workers of the South will present on that day to the Authority a bust of Senator George W. Norris, the father of the TVA. This bust will be the gift of the workers to the Authority in recognition of Senator Norris's long and fine labor record and to his service in presenting legislation making the TVA possible.

"The Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council is sponsoring this celebration. The TVA has already signified that it would be glad to receive this gift. Preliminary arrangements are going well.

"The day will bring to Knoxville, where the statue is to be placed near Norris Dam, some of the most important public and labor people in the United States—men of cabinet rank, Senators and probably the president of the American Federation of Labor. You can easily see the publicity value of such a day to the workers of the South. We are anxious to get the cooperation of every local union, state federation of labor, central labor council and building trades council. We are using this means to extend an invitation to the membership of all local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to attend this celebration. Unless notified to the contrary, the celebration will be at Norris Dam, Tenn., 10 a. m., Labor Day.

"Naturally, there is some expense connected with this, and we are asking members of organized labor to make voluntary contributions of any amount they feel they can give, by passing the hat at local union meetings, or any other method, and forwarding same by money order or check to Norris Labor Day Fund, Park National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn. The bank will give receipts for all money sent in.

"Members, their families and friends, are urged to take advantage of the picnic facilities at Norris. Let's make this the biggest Labor Day the South has ever had."



# CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 432)

Omaha in the vicinity of Forty-eighth and Leavenworth Streets and went to Beals school, also to Central High. In other words, just one of those good corn huskers who has gone astray. The Ramblin' Kid, from Omaha. So, adios for now.

C. T. ANKROM.

## L. U. NO. B-1040, HARTFORD, CONN. Editor:

Sic transit gloria mundi, and sometimes Tuesday. This correspondent will admit that the glories of this world sure passed in review the last few weeks. Vacation, vacation, thou art over, but we must hew to the line. And here's our line.

The members of this local were immensely pleased two months ago. The reason is, a short account of their activities appeared in the JOURNAL. Last month, by the same token, they were vastly disappointed. Reason, a picture of the group which D. Hayes Murphy, president of the Wiremold Company, had hired a commercial photographer to take did not appear in the JOURNAL.

This reporter assumes all responsibility and admits that copy which should have accompanied the picture was lost in the shuffle.

An election of officers was held and almost the entire slate was reelected. The only changes were Peter Coughlin, elected vice president in place of Bert Norton, and Albert Oberer, elected to Coughlin's place on the executive committee. Otherwise the list of officers and executive committee reads the same.

This may be a unique situation, but for the last several years the president of the Wiremold Co., Mr. Murphy, has not only allowed employees to have a piece of ground to plant, but has hired a farmer to plow and harrow it. And in the first few years bought thousands of pounds of lime and manure to make the soil more fertile.

The drought has worked hardships. Last year it was rains. But when you can find—as you will find if you look in Tobe Jones' garden—cotton and peanuts growing in this climate, you will see how very versatile are our farms. Corn, peas, beans, lettuce, tomatoes, squash, carrots, beets, potatoes, onions, peppers, cucumbers, turnips, cabbage—yes, and believe it or not, in Reverend Luther Jones' garden, even watermelons.

Only a minister would have that much faith in human nature.

Testimonial dinner, others to the New York Fair and one member we know who takes a little trip to Washington every so often—there is plenty doing in between.

The softball teams, both men and women, have made quite a name for themselves. Even to practice on the beautiful lawn in front of the Administration Building is a pleasure.

EDWARD J. BEGLEY.

## L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA. Editor:

At the last regular meeting of our local our past president, Mr. Holmes Anderson, installed the new slate of officers who were elected at the regular election.

Those who were installed included Raymond Pandt, president; Nicholas Pierce, vice president; George Urda, treasurer; Stella Wojciechowski, financial secretary, and Stephen Sofranko, recording secretary.

The new executive board, headed by Wayne C. Irion as president and including

Leo A. Meinert, Maurice Whalen, Clifford Caldwell, Raymond Pandt, Earl R. Mackintosh and Robert Kopp, also took office at this meeting.

Delegates to conventions elected were Wayne C. Irion and Maurice E. Whalen, with Raymond Pandt and Stella Wojciechowski as alternates.

Local B-1073 is the largest B local in the state of Pennsylvania and we as members must all do our part to keep up our reputation as the most progressive local in the state. We have elected a new slate of officers, our own choice, and it is up to every member to lend these officers their utmost support.

It is a regrettable fact that cooperation has not been forthcoming from every member in the past, but we hope that this condition will not continue. Your correspondent promises that he will do his part to keep Local No. B-1073 before the public's eye and that you will find the latest news of your local in the JOURNAL every month from now on.

Let's get behind our officers to make our local the best I. B. E. W. local in the entire United States. We are expected to lead the way; let's show the newer locals the way!

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL.

## L. U. NO. B-1094, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor:

This will be the first attempt for some views and news from L. U. No. B-1094 in quite some time. Our local has quite a few new members now, and we are looking forward to a break in work here. Our president, Brother J. J. Ritter, has also signed up three or four more plants on the waterfront, which will be in need of men in a few weeks. We all are in hope of a bright future and that all of our members will be working full time soon.

Let's hope that all of our new members and old will attend all meetings regularly from now on, and see if we cannot make this union a bigger and better one than ever. With the cooperation of everyone there is no reason to believe we cannot.

WILLIAM J. HUHNS.

## PROF. ARNOLD WRITES A BRIEF

(Continued from page 401)

a prosecutor rather than a disinterested public servant trying to get the facts and using them for the public good.

Sections of Professor Arnold's brief follow:

"By a wise judicial construction, so long settled that it is removed from the possibility of argument, the Sherman Act prohibits only those restraints of trade which are unreasonable. It does not deal with a crime which is *malum in se*. It is, therefore, not designed to break combinations simply to celebrate the moral value of trust busting.

"Broadly speaking, combinations which are necessary in a machine age to create efficient mass production or distribution, and which pass the savings on to consumers, are not unreasonable under the antitrust laws. (This is not true where complete monopoly is the result, but that problem seldom arises in the building trades.) Therefore, the problem of unreasonable restraints in the building industry today is not primarily whether a concern is big or little. It is as unreasonable for a small organization to prevent the use of standardized products, which

can only be produced on a large scale, as it is for a large organization to eliminate the competition of small units which offer lower prices. Indeed, the boycott of standardized materials is one of the principal restraints of trade today in the building industry. The stoppage of the flow of competing materials and services in commerce is equally illegal whether it be done by vertical combinations, or by manufacturers, or by contractors, or by labor, or by municipal ordinances and state laws, many of which in reality are not building regulations, but protective tariffs against other parts of the nation.

"Therefore, I believe the principles of the antitrust laws are adequate to accomplish an economic purpose in the building industry. The main problem is the development of an effective procedure and an adequate organization.

"I am aware of the fact it is impossible to employ a rigid formula or rule of thumb in defining restraints of trade. This bothers those who search for definite and certain plans. Nevertheless it is one of the outstanding advantages of the antitrust laws. Practically applied, it means that we can take up one industry at a time in the light of its particular facts. This practical case-by-case approach is the best guarantee of economic freedom. It does not lead to certainty. Yet, broadly speaking, there are only two ways by which government may exercise supervision over industry. One is to appoint an administrator to run the industrial organization like a parade. Such an administrator can tell business men what to do in advance. He can command them to execute 'squads right' and 'squads left' and there is no uncertainty in that process. The competitive way is to put the courts in the position of an umpire in a baseball game. A player who runs from second to third base under that system cannot expect the umpire to tell him in advance whether he will be safe. He must take his chance on being called out. That process has its hazards, but they are the hazards of economic freedom. That is the procedure in the antitrust laws. The only alternative in the long run is regimentation.

"This does not mean that certain 'toll bridges' over which everyone must pass can be operated without strict government control. The main channels of trade can still be free only if the necessary toll bridges and public utilities are properly located and controlled. The advantage of the antitrust laws is that they permit us to determine where those necessary toll bridges must exist through the method of examining the problems of each industry separately. They permit us to take up the building industry as a separate problem. And that, I assert, is the only practical way to do it.

"About a week ago Senator King asked if this series of hearings upon the building industry would take up the question of agreements and restraints which had the effect of increasing building costs. Thus far relatively little has come into



the hearings on this subject. I should like to make clear for the record that the absence of any detailed study of such restraints during these hearings is due to the committee's deference to a request made by the Department of Justice. The department now has under way a nationwide investigation of violations of the antitrust laws in the housing field. This investigation contemplates legal proceedings wherever the facts warrant. It is obviously unwise to use the present hearings in a way which would warn violators of the law that their particular practices are under investigation or to give such violators a chance to claim immunity as a condition of testifying before this committee. It also would be obviously unfair in this preliminary stage of our investigation to hale before the committee, upon partial evidence, individuals or groups whom we might later find to be innocent. Hence, it was decided to limit the discussion of restraints of trade in housing to a general summary of the extent, character and significance of such restraints. I have been asked to present this summary.

"Restraints of trade are not scarce in the housing field. They are so prevalent and their aggregate effect so important that the situation is no longer tolerable. Throughout the history of the Antitrust Division about 25 per cent of the cases instituted have dealt with manufacturers and distributors of building materials or with building trades contractors or building trades labor. I offer the committee as an exhibit a list of these cases, showing the name of each case, the year in which it was instituted, the character of the offense charged, and the action which was finally taken.

"The Federal Trade Commission, too, has conducted many proceedings in the building field. Through the courtesy of the commission, I am offering as an exhibit a copy of each complaint and order concerning building issued by the commission in the last four years. These include actions for price fixing against such important manufacturing industries as cement, window glass and building wire, and against such important distributing groups as nation-wide associations of material dealers, regional associations of lumber dealers and regional groups of organized contractors.

"In spite of the sustained activity of the federal agencies enforcing the laws against monopolistic combinations and unfair competition, the restraints in the building field have scarcely yet been checked. The scope and vigor of the complaints which have come to the Antitrust Division during the last few months are evidence of that. Most of these complaints are by business men, contractors, building material dealers, manufacturers, and architects, who want help against the gangs which are trying to force them into agreements or out of the market. The Attorney General's announcement of our intention to proceed on a broad front against these restraints has been greeted

by a general approval both within the construction industries and outside them such as I have never encountered in any other field in which the Antitrust Division has been at work. Many groups concerned with building are so anxious to end an intolerable situation that they will willingly run the risk of being themselves involved in our prosecutions.

"Unreasonable restraints of trade appear at every level of the building industry. To give a picture of the problem I shall repeat a list I have utilized before

#### POLE TOP METHOD

(Continued from page 405)

tive measures are to be immediately reapplied upon lapse into inanimate condition.

7. Additional workmen, as assembled, will obtain and arrange rope rigging on the structure, securing the victim to the lowering line without interfering with the action of the operator.

8. After recovery, or in case resuscitation on the pole is to be discontinued, the victim is either assisted or lowered from the pole.

All instructions should stress the point that time is of utmost importance.

The results obtained by the application of this method have been phenomenal. In our own company, we have been able to change our experience record from very near zero success to 100 per cent success. Other companies have had practically the same results. To date there have been 16 applications of the pole top method of which 14 have resulted in success. In one of the two remaining cases the pole top method was discontinued very shortly after it was started and the body was lowered to the ground and the Schafer method was applied without success. In the other remaining case, the body was lowered from the pole after the victim became violent upon recovery after application of the pole top method. While lowering the body, the victim lapsed into unconsciousness. The Schafer method was

of typical practices which have been found in recent government proceedings or investigations or alleged in substantial complaints to the Antitrust Division."

"Are we developing a competent governing class?" Judged by this brief alone we would have to say "no" in the case of Professor Thurman Arnold.

(The testimony of Dan. W. Tracy before the Monopoly Committee, appearing in another section of this magazine, adequately answers the strictures in Professor Arnold's brief.)

applied on the ground and the victim, while showing signs of life several times afterward, finally was pronounced dead. In this latter case the condition of electrocution was peculiar in that the victim made contact and remained in contact position for some time, lying across two phase conductors of a 4800 volt system, with the vital organs in the comparatively low resistance circuit path between the two conductors spaced slightly more than a foot apart.

All successful pole top resuscitations have been accomplished in less than five minutes application of resuscitative measures. In no case has the victim failed to respond to the treatment and has not indicated signs of life before the work necessary to lower him to the ground had been completed.

At the time that the pole top method was first conceived, the objective was to simulate the effects of the Schafer method. The consistently successful results obtained promote the thought that perhaps there is some fundamental difference between the two methods which accounts for the effectiveness of the method other than the shortening of the time interval between shock and application of resuscitation.

Unfortunately, information as to the pathological and physiological processes involved in electric shock is not voluminous, nor is there general accord among

CLASSIFICATION OF 2,300-VOLT ELECTRIC SHOCK CASES

PHYSICAL CONDITION AFTER SHOCK	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES	SECOND POINT OF CONTACT			PATHWAY OF CURRENT THROUGH BODY		
		Cable sheath, metal structure or earth	Another circuit conductor	Wooden pole	Left side arm or head to leg	Right side or arm to leg	Not through body
Unconscious required artificial respiration	15	8			5	3	
			5		5		
				2		2	
Unconscious regained consciousness without artificial respiration	15	4			3	1	
			3			3	
				8	4	4	
Total unconscious cases	30	12	8	10	17	13	
Conscious	29	14			3	7	4
			1				1
				14	2	8	4
Total conscious cases	29	14	1	14	5	15	9
Total all cases	59	26	9	24	22	28	9



scientists as to these changes or their sequence.

Is it possible that the resuscitative technique of the pole top method is accomplishing treatment effective in other ways besides providing respiration assistance? Is the more intimate contact with nerve centers in the solar plexus region responsible for the response obtained? Is a paralyzed diaphragm relaxed or a heavy congestion of blood in the abdominal viscera relieved by the positive manipulation? Only time and research will answer. Regardless of the final conclusion, one important fact is obvious and that is, in the past we could not resuscitate linemen by applying the Schafer method after lowering them from the pole, whereas today we are resuscitating linemen with the pole top method.

### TECHNOLOGY TAKES ITS WAY IN CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 409)

York architectural firms showing what can be done with hypothetical four-block and five-block neighborhood units. The four-block unit is planned to house 6,338 persons in an area of 14.4 acres. Buildings would cover only 4.7 acres, with 9.7 acres in open spaces. In these are included a main garden of four acres, a school playground, an outdoor pool, six handball courts, two children's play areas, and a garden terrace. Garage space for cars is provided in basements and there would be no traffic inside the development. A school and a recreation building are in the plans.

Mr. Perry believes that the city planning commission should take the initiative in determining desirable areas for neighborhood units. In certain sections, for instance, properties are badly deteriorated, rents are poor, and in consequence owners are delinquent in taxes. The neighborhood has a bad character. It costs the city more for police and health services than other areas. If the city can transform this from a tax-delinquent district to one which returns to the city more in taxes than it absorbs in services, the load of the tax-payers as a whole will be lightened.

The city already has powers to acquire land by condemnation and purchase at a reasonable figure, for bridges, highways, public buildings and similar uses "in the public interest." Some legislative extension would probably be necessary to place the acquisition of land for housing developments by private industry in the realm of "public interest." Granted that this hurdle may be passed, the city planning commission, the city council and the city housing authority play their part in demarcating, remapping and acquiring a block of land for the neighborhood unit. It is part of Mr. Perry's conception that this area should be completely cleared of old buildings, that even existing streets should be demolished and redesigned as narrow, curving roads sufficient to carry the traffic burden for the neighborhood

inhabitants, but repellent to through traffic. In this way not only will protection from traffic be afforded, but less land will be needed for streets within the unit. Stores, shops, theaters are to be located at the outside edge, accessible but not obtrusive; school, playgrounds, community gathering places toward the center of the plot.

Suppose that the sites have been assembled. The city housing authority then offers to large construction corporations the opportunity to develop the area along lines already determined. The corporations are invited to present plans, cost estimates, etc. for housing a certain number of people in this area, and providing other necessary buildings. The city authority may make its decision not only according to cost but to attractiveness of plan. The corporation selected receives clear deeds to the property at a price which covers the cost of acquisition. Throughout the course of construction the city has inspection powers. The corporation's profit is limited to a reasonable figure, high enough, however, to attract investors who will supply the needed funds.

It is necessary for economy in building, the author believes, that large corpora-

tions be attracted to enter this field. Few of them now exist in construction. He believes the opportunity will lead men with industrial experience to enter it. They will then apply rationalization to building procedures. By large scale planning and buying they will reduce costs of the various materials and machines needed as parts of the building; by large scale use of power machinery on the job they will reduce the cost of using this machinery. It is also evident that by mass production use of labor they will reduce labor costs. Mr. Perry gives this outline of mass production methods as applied to a building job:

"The corporation . . . can buy in large quantities, can order lumber by the boatload or take the whole output of a brickyard. It can cut out most of the middle-men. It can reap very substantial

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Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
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Charm, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
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savings in the acquisition of these building materials because, through its control of design and specifications, it is able to impose a large-scale character upon their production and distribution. If the application of modern industrial methods to housing could go no farther, this advance alone would permit a considerable reduction in building costs.

"The second class of savings, available through mass production, results from the ability to treat materials in the factory in ways that simplify their assembly and erection at the site. The term 'pre-fitting' describes this process. \* \* \*

"*Assembly and Erection.* Reductions in costs possible at this stage come both from the easier task of assembling more or less pre-fitted materials and from the greater use of machinery that is permitted by large-scale operations. \* \* \*

"In the employment of hand labor on a large tract the principle of specialization can also be applied. Crews of mechanics can be assigned to tasks which through practice they learn to do quickly, and they can then move from one building to another. In short, the assembly and erection of 1,000 dwellings upon one tract would, under almost any sort of intelligent management, become a mass specialization process and would achieve the same kind of savings in building costs that modern industry is regularly accomplishing in other fields."

These methods, we know, are already in evidence on large building jobs. In their tendency to reduce the individual workman to a cog in the machine, they emphasize the importance of his union to his welfare. It takes a strong union organization to deal with a strong corporation. What we find attractive about Mr. Perry's prospectus is the contemplated strengthening of the city's control of planning in the public interest, so that even in the heart of the city people may have a green island with surcease from traffic and a share in the amenities of living. For the building worker it has the possibility of an increase in the volume of construction as structures now shambling down to ruin are replaced with clean, new buildings. For many workers within the city it might offer the opportunity for attractive living accommodations without the daily grind through traffic.

The present trend is to cut down labor costs on the job, through pre-fitting, use of larger units of material, such as wall-board, linoleum, sheets and panels of various compositions, lighter weight materials, and power machinery. Other costs are not being reduced enough to give a lower priced house. Large scale building, with city assistance to reduce land costs, does offer promise that some other costs may be reduced, benefiting the ultimate consumer and opening up the larger market for new housing which is so badly needed.

### OREGON GAG LAW DISSECTED

(Continued from page 406)

qualifications for "labor disputes" it makes all other objects for striking, such as the closed shop to strengthen the union, unlawful. Without the right to take those steps necessary for the defense, unity and bolstering of the organization the above ends cannot easily be reached.

A union striking under this act for a legitimate and sanctioned end can do little more than halt work. But this is hardly enough. The workers will be suc-

cessful only if the employer is prevented from replacing them with other workers; however, the moment this is attempted an unlawful act is committed under Section 5 and an injunction may be issued and a criminal prosecution be begun.

Picketing under Section 3 of the statute loses effectiveness, for if it does move other workers to refuse work or the general public to cease trading, it can easily be construed to violate the Act.

Since the statute has numerous and ambiguous terms labor will be at the mercy of judicial interpretation. There is no reason to believe that the state circuit courts which have jurisdiction under it will construe its terms contrary to the policy of the Act and in favor of labor. Judge-made law regarding labor associations has not frequently been favorable to them and can truly be viewed with apprehension.

Section 4 of the statute limits the amount of funds the union may have. Such funds must not be "in excess of the legitimate requirements of such organizations." By this it will be very simple for the courts to limit union funds to a trivial amount making it impossible for an organization to accumulate an adequate strike fund, or to hire able organizers. Under this same section rigid records must be kept of all expenditures and not only may any member of a union see its records at any reasonable time but he may, if he chooses, have an accounting of all money and property. The union can have no secrets, therefore, from business. Employers' groups have no such restraint.

The criminal remedy offered by the statute makes any violation of it a misdemeanor. It would seem, therefore, that resort may be had to criminal conspiracy as a ground for prosecution. Such a ground is returning to popularity, for recently non-employee officials were convicted of a criminal conspiracy under a Maine statute for agreeing to conduct a strike against a manufacturer for a closed shop. It is to be noted that the N. L. R. A. was involved here.

Will this Oregon statute effectively nullify much of labor's gains in national legislation? It is believed that it will.

From committee reports on the Wagner Act it is clear that Congress did not intend to interfere with local policy on the closed shop and similar problems. Under the police power of the state the welfare, health and safety of its people may be protected from acts deemed unlawful just as the state has power to regulate unfair labor practices.

In fixing what shall be an unlawful act the Oregon law negatives to a large degree the effectiveness of the N. L. R. A. on the industries in that state.

Straightaway its broad definition of what is unlawful does much to eat into the operation of the Norris-La Guardia Act which provides that a federal court has no jurisdiction to issue an injunction where a labor dispute exists, unless, among other requisites, an unlawful act is threatened. This is true in spite of the fact that the N. L. R. A. is involved. In a recent case the United States Supreme Court indicated that this clause

would be interpreted to mean that if the law of the state declares a strike for a closed shop to be unlawful, a federal injunction may issue even though there is a labor dispute. There seems to be no doubt under the present state of the law that a state by defining an unlawful strike does much toward deciding the jurisdiction of a federal court to issue an injunction.

The National Labor Relations Board has held that the state threat of an unlawful strike does not deprive the union of its right to negotiate with the employer; however, it seems apparent that such a chance to bargain will have little effect if the bargaining weapon of labor is taken away by holding the strike in question to be unlawful and a criminal conspiracy, as it may well be under this Oregon statute. When consideration is given to the holding in the recent *Fansteel Case*, it appears that any unlawful act on the part of a union in Oregon would clearly relieve the employer from negotiating with it as provided under the N. L. R. A. In effect—the heart is torn out of the federal statute by this device.

In conclusion it may be said that this statute vitiates in large part the application of the National Labor Relations Act to industries in Oregon. By a subtle use of state police power it skirts the principle of paramountcy of federal power.

Unfortunately it is possible that this law will be held a reasonable restraint on the use of the strike, and picketing under the fourteenth amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

Certainly in this legislative act the state of Oregon comes very near to repudiating its origin. This is an overt effort not only to obstruct but to destroy labor organizations. In no sense is it an effort toward the attainment of justice and the common good. In making unlawful the necessary measures to a successful strike it destroys the purposes for which labor organizes. In this, it destroys labor organizations. Men will not join unions just to pay dues.

### PUBLIC WORKS: BALANCE WHEEL OF CAPITALISM

(Continued from page 397)

in terms of the gold content of the United States gold dollar. Of this provision, Mr. Keynes says:

"This implies that the national currencies of each participant would stand in some defined relationship to gold. It involves, that is to say, a qualified return to the gold standard. It may seem odd that I, who have lately described gold as 'a barbarous relic' should be discovered as an advocate of such a policy, at a time when the orthodox authorities of this country (i. e., England) are laying down conditions for our return to gold which they must know to be impossible of fulfillment. It may be that, never having loved gold, I am not so subject to disillusion. But, mainly, it is because I feel that gold has received such a grueling that conditions might be laid down for its future management that would not have been acceptable otherwise."

Among the "necessary conditions" is adoption by each participating country of a de facto parity between gold and its national currency, with not more than five points separating buying and selling points as a "deterrent against wild movements of liquid funds."



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO JULY 10, 1939

I. O.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-1	156369 157835	B-9	B 134713 134715	B-52	782338 782385	B-105	B 291377 291381	191	254888
B-1	82981 83068	B-9	401521 401540	B-53	202500 202501	B-105	468959 468964	191	583421 583445
B-1	B 244806 244811	B-9	B 497816 498000	B-53	B 279454 279455	106	448155 448173	193	21044 21166
B-1	388444 388476	B-9	B 524251 524421	B-53	B 696812 696874	106	732126 732163	193	139467 139500
B-1	B 607576 607710	B-9	845626 846000	B-53	829103 829202	107	167280 167318	193	150751 150998
B-1	862837 863178	B-9	844501 845002	54	351581 351602	107	560771 560870	195	674139 674244
B-1	946979 946996	B-9	B 132886 132887	55	936058 936084	107	611841 611970	B-196	54669 54705
2	6751 6890	B-9	340201 340205	B-56	66442 66445	B-110	68251 68409	B-196	121945
2	144962 144981	B-9	B 517521 517870	B-56	187895	B-110	B 699778 699860	B-196	123131 123152
2	824921 825000	B-9	537781 538080	B-56	384581 384600	B-110	894291 894750	B-196	B 585773 585781
B-3	AJ 5848 5877	B-9	418787 418812	B-56	767101 767114	B-110	903873 77077	B-196	B 586987 587166
B-3	AJ 15189 15200	B-9	479732 480000	B-56	584563 584582	111	77077 77087	B-196	714477 714577
B-3	AJ 15418 15438	B-9	480095 480722	59	706261 706465	113	708227 708273	197	437024 437049
B-3	AJ 15669 15677	10	91136 91162	59	380314 380315	113	934832	200	307210 307216
B-3	AJ 15807 15811	16	313948 313961	60	527981 528000	115	215333 215340	200	241951 242023
B-3	4AP 719 721	16	974301 974540	60	983251 983335	116	393328 393333	B-201	740444 740488
B-3	D 757 800	16	654075	66	290342 290359	117	15001 15076	B-202	47997 48006
B-3	D 823 830	17	2251 2550	66	390356 390418	120	741348 741382	B-202	B 275582 275589
B-3	D 1001 1002	17	B 130558	66	B 452142 452250	121	458107 458159	B-202	323401 323406
B-3	D 1201	17	337079 337080	66	B 589501 589674	121	245517	B-202	B 697630 697801
B-3	D 1401 1406	17	B 452525 452537	66	696625 697686	121	577500	B-202	700767 700952
B-3	EJ 596 600	17	841111 841500	66	871947 871980	121	877501 877604	B-202	943886 943919
B-3	EJ 791 800	B-18	28 748	67	368409 368434	124	19501 19840	205	592012 592040
B-3	EJ 942 1000	B-18	B 137365 137426	68	437393 437398	B 331196 331200	209	191473 191504	
B-3	EJ 1050 1171	B-18	398416 398448	68	821552 821606	B 343601 343838	210	68901 68905	
B-3	EJ 1230 1319	B-18	B 527876 528000	69	413152 413157	581292 581307	210	303711 303750	
B-3	EJ 1401 1438	B-18	B 591001 591374	70	273245 273272	718932 719250	210	789001 789119	
B-3	EJ 1601 1620	B-18	951622 952665	70	378789 378794	848711 848734	211	12433 (Orig.)	
B-3	EJ 1801 1836	22	106776 106894	72	202709 202712	672244 672260	211	135531 135600	
B-3	EAp 990 1000	22	637166 637242	72	627101 627120	958279 959095	211	659121 659150	
B-3	EAp 1401 1466	B-25	572831 572868	72	69751 69761	823190 823195	212	21482 21488	
B-3	EAp 1601 1622	26	97 105	B-73	116697 116765	301225	212	51310 51312	
B-3	EH 1083 1192	26	724289 724500	B-73	418263 418272	662590 662593	212	106222 106228	
B-3	EH 1318 1373	26	889501 889622	B-73	76271 76500	902903 902926	212	302366 302370	
B-3	F 169 164	26	907519 907556	76	485442 485561	115148 115301	212	803216 803380	
B-3	H 1992 2000	26	75839 75840	B-77	B-127131 127140	B-130	399898 399962	212	B 237185
B-3	H 2086 2148	26	579630 579633	B-77	B 201219 201419	B-130	690512 690750	212	B 238234
B-3	H 2295 2354	26	926401 926406	B-77	B 202095 202500	896301 896577	213	251112 251435	
B-3	H 2401 2435	27	185896 185905	B-77	383603 383641	817768 817848	213	412605 412644	
B-3	I 2977 3000	B-28	129609 129633	B-77	B 702751 702765	39241 39256	213	644477 644551	
B-3	I 3068 3200	B-28	729223 729517	B-77	777385 779195	401798 401812	214	309219 309222	
B-3	I 3296 3400	B-28	927301 927350	B-77	922325 922332	216313 216330	214	748441 748500	
B-3	I 3452 3574	B-28	931104 931200	B-78	B 293427	24385 24501	214	757501 757600	
B-3	I 3601 3747	30	398424 398435	B-78	B 344101 344168	684128 684208	214	782946 782956	
B-3	I 3801 3914	31	123799 123851	B-78	419397 419400	279385 279420	214	486739	
B-3	I 4001 4038	31	B 273470 273473	B-79	221068 221161	286281	215	88524	
B-3	I 4201 4243	31	399031 399032	B-79	852751 853430	568604 568690	215	388981 389010	
B-3	I 4401 4408	31	982020 982412	B-79	943412 943500	619635 619670	222	109427 109434	
B-3	I 4601 4609	32	244505 244506	B-83	103021 103067	148508 148600	223	662525 662604	
B-3	I 4801 4806	32	761484 761538	B-83	794156 794250	105408 105436	224	615150 615202	
B-3	I 139 187	33	247440 247441	82	423171 423242	119666 119679	225	88241 88248	
B-3	I 223 234	33	433057	B-83	795986 795999	817041 817140	225	391282 391297	
B-3	J 564 600	34	40102 40112	B-83	10501 10683	91026 91050	B-229	B 341721 341730	
B-3	J 738 784	34	96137 96221	B-83	100680 100718	750301 750306	229	10207	
B-3	J 833 854	34	528512 528713	B-83	B 272556 272564	770707 770708	229	63933	
B-3	J 1001 1002	36	22059	B-83	B 333123 333212	576051 576057	229	608355 608372	
B-3	OA 20194 20200	36	44281 44282	B-83	385996 386111	199450	231	438351 438375	
B-3	OA 20203 20251	36	B 274191 274200	B-83	852751 853430	871276 871307	B-232	B 302502 302507	
B-3	OA 20430 20463	36	B 720001 720006	B-83	943412 943500	870746 870772	B-232	937553 937581	
B-3	OA 20801 20807	36	743766 743811	84	103021 103067	6001 6032	B-234	B 343516 343548	
B-3	OA 20894 20936	37	64741 64756	84	794156 794250	316486 316500	235	227664 227672	
B-3	OA 21149 21227	B-38	76806 76850	84	871501 871687	B 321309 321352	237	165299 165330	
B-3	XG 75580 78600	B-38	137934 137943	B-86	B 6934 6940	574740	238	388381 388406	
B-3	XG 78739 78758	B-38	230092 230095	B-86	52501 52553	943748 944243	240	520151 520190	
B-3	BMQ 7201 7228	B-38	B 598718 598877	B-86	115185 115203	944251 944430	241	304606 304616	
B-3	BM 35789 36000	B-38	809566 809610	B-86	227559 227566	711635 711750	245	667831 668250	
B-3	BM 36017 36269	B-38	927193 927739	B-86	577755 577984	105222 105236	247	400741 400745	
B-3	BM 36401 36799	B-39	251810 251813	B-86	638397 638400	272306 272369	251	389461 389466	
B-3	BFQ 13142 13200	B-39	428527 428533	88	60344 60368	25001 25400	252	520782 520825	
B-3	BFQ 13363 13566	B-39	784701 784980	88	305717 305719	617251 617380	254	381938 381941	
B-3	BFQ 13743 13871	40	104494 104956	90	7149 7150	618531 618750	255	79431 79437	
B-3	BFQ 14048 14072	40	970512 970991	93	595271 595366	239657	256	395773 395789	
B-3	BFQ 14461 14404	41	97169 97176	94	935553 935563	395337 395399	256	595051 595052	
B-3	BFM 2390 2400	41	570690 570750	B-95	517405 517408	914175 914186	257	475035 475061	
B-3	BLQ 2137 2275	41	605251 605382	B-95	220326 220418	746109 746118	259	465214 465219	
B-3	BLQ 2485 2504	41	827354 827400	B-95	B 276985	800528 800538	259	786801 786842	
B-3	BMQ 6695 6800	41	833401 833411	B-95	310728 310734	841639 841705	263	524763 524832	
B-3	BMQ 6909 7115	41	834352 834359	96	18801 18804	31829	263	919816 919817	
B-3	BMQ 7601 7697	42	973790 973791	96	213848 213861	122435 122485	265	651400 651420	
B-3	BMQ 8801 8802	B-43	281871 281954	99	590371 590438	417366 417403	267	512894 512896	
B-3	BSQ 163 273	44	104619 104624	99	47030 47035	29172 29250	268	261796 261802	
B-3	BSQ 404 410	45	249853 249860	99	126944 126957	62251 62444	268	298739 298770	
B-3	B 98 111	46	384598 384620	99	599090 599219	592667 592678	269	70676 70733	
B-3	B 401 436	46	581921 581930	100	26970 26986	725472 725591	270	101016 101020	
4	414033 414036	46	658221 658620	100	581856 581860	B 274939 274942	271	224655 224659	
5	573 574	B-48	91524 91602	100	897047 897111	B 275139	271	626510 626609	
5	45535 45610	B-48	191882 191889	102	279482 279488	308894 308999	272	12285 12293	
5	853892 854250	B-48	B 286293 286295	B-102	B 585431 585520	738041 738151	275	32925 32939	
6	405011 405017	B-48	B 613812 613942	B-102	21853 21859	76929	275	124537	
6	801951 802254	B-48	822896 823183	103	33781 33784	415923 415980	275	408870 408900	
8	19380 19381	B-50	166803 166815	103	135676 135683	662593 662598	276	766901 766902	
8	418525 418528	B-50	691892 692000	103	327087 327738	620436 620507	B-276	268459 268462	
8	626538 626550	B-50	222384 222390	104	306142 306150	201763 201763	B-276	B 292145 292159	
8	798414 798468	B-52	B 69158 69163	104	550156 550157	784443 784440	B-278	567516 567593	
8	824403 824715	B-52	B 599877 599910	104	525152 525170	498342 498377	277	209919 209923	
8	990843 990848	B-52	780805 781302	104	575381 575920		277	880551 880666	



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS				
278	29011	29021	365	438467	455	763801	763843	567	718231	718270	659	975751	975909
278	82899	82921	366	744338	456	613586	613616	568	54263	54263	660	389378	389400
281	252508	252509	367	279842	457	386822	386853	569	296575	296610	660	755830	755833
281	674193	674233		(Original)	457	556421	556426	B-569	B 275757	275760	660	764101	764116
284	198151		367	403364	459	236590		B-569	819046	819242	661	374385	374397
284	663002	663029	367	447239	459	583283	583381	B-569	939311	939312	B-663	B 38560	38561
291	5645	5697	370	525203	461	970109	970121	B-570	175557	(Orig.)	B-663	186603	
B-292	67501	67531	371	69043	465	B 275860	275874	B-570	B 271812		B-663	B 251317	251322
B-292	B 332205	332259	371	771350	465	B 617525	618304	571	422483	422500	665	145506	145640
B-292	337885	337912	373	3763	465	702178	702540	572	950633	950638	665	544946	545000
B-292	667882	667884	B-374	79745	466	306494	306585	573	20251	20259	B-669	B 101994	102000
B-292	823780		375	280085	469	596551	596563	574	56526	56538	B-669	883501	883530
B-292	962490	963000	375	685327	469	768901	768926	574	24215		670	776981	776988
294	166862	166873	377	913625	470	397037	397063	574	28419	28423	673	561169	561187
294	518408	518448	377	921821	471	764704	764740	574	834291	834430	674	860336	860394
295	585461	585465	378	418390	474	B 334754	334774	575	300059	300069	B-675	600064	600203
295	838101	838187	378	783246	474	843317	843510	576	330080	330081	678	242111	242113
296	731717	731722	379	275313	475	405811	405840	576	519517	519531	678	382345	382379
301	58512	58520	379	824640	475	B 255930		577	866704	866721	679	761101	761115
301	755476	755482	380	907938	B-476	B 257940	257949	580	243394	243411	680	45664	
B-302	B 274307		382	203032	B-476	329403		580	271185	271186	680	800062	800079
B-302	390807	390812	382	603431	B-476	855783	855798	581	584611	584680	681	418865	418883
B-302	886980	887008	383	776575	B-477	990760	990809	583	91633	91650	682	292862	292865
B-302	966771	966818	385	5089	479	225288	225289	583	749401	749418	682	501470	501496
303	767161	767162	385	81620	479	443859	443910	585	747016	747035	683	560875	560877
B-304	B 243453		385	571059	479	776333	776358	589	302361	302383	683	761309	761381
B-304	B 484358	484401	389	168221	481	989276	989388	590	792391	792540	B-684	87616	87632
B-304	563161	563162	391	530616	B-482	400574	400586	590	21250	21253	B-684	211938	211959
B-304	895219	895491	393	41727	483	685718	685898	591	35307	35311	B-684	B 292266	292275
305	457187	457233	393	430671	487	699001	699017	591	401031	401080	685	35601	35621
307	101457	101479	396	506015	487	588451	588516	592	459111	459126	686	614357	614372
B-309	4171		396	924303	488	125642	125649	592	222784		687	559356	559361
B-309	86239	86250	397	381857	488	573401	573465	594	378213	378236	687	728163	728196
B-309	174471		397	730801	488	659984	659985	595	124571	124600	689	655811	655855
B-309	139515	140250	398	183592	489	86350	86360	595	486531	486900	691	5496	5490
B-309	111159	111319	401	423742	489	573163		595	577091	577092	691	942060	942157
B-309	141001	141041	403	384959	490	396324	396333	596	94449	94458	693	417055	417064
B-309	B 285944		404	595951	493	593367	593395	597	88859	88866	694	370178	370210
B-309	B 293806	293822	405	739276	493	958861	958865	599	741630	741651	695	745832	745879
B-309	424206	424287	406	297086	B-495	B 258487	258489	600	380477	380484	695	51479	51490
B-309	818329	818694	408	149532	B-495	306724	306729	601	61773	61800	697	146251	146662
312	764408	764464	408	173009	B-495	397305	397340	601	412272	412300	697	851493	851570
312	62452	62455	408	846940	497	798767	798778	601	940544	940582	697	896334	896400
313	293765	293767	409	139574	499	331841	(Orig.)	601	583951	583978	698	245069	245083
313	167945	168000	409	653608	499	947433	947455	603	92642	92652	698	343641	343664
317	423201	423205	B-412	B 231549	499	968354	968447	604	440569		701	960741	960750
317	919202	919213	B-412	462377	501	31776	32053	604	598049	598119	702	34176	
318	364193	364266	B-412	B 587449	501	100044	100091	B-605	B 301025		702	75994	76006
319	88104	88108	413	192636	501	298499	298500	B-605	416663	416700	702	89251	89259
321	415602	415660	413	890851	501	783751	784006	B-605	578318		702	108124	108147
321	170975	170978	414	610680	B-502	53861	53871	B-605	B 619689	619797	702	458517	
322	412563	412572	415	49890	B-502	B 256689		B-605	892501	892513	702	458036	458040
323	1863	1864	415	143920	504	63262	63263	607	168949	168996	702	B 486942	
323	665525	665629	415	419532	504	933558	933579	609	417473		702	510376	510396
324	746439	746479	416	473529	506	735958	735970	609	782251	782258	702	511259	511275
325	10029	10040	417	61280	508	436765	436772	610	264673		702	532312	532326
325	155218	155250	417	410015	508	569567	569601	610	607085	607158	702	532867	
325	864001	864098	B-418	B 242908	511	762605	762648	611	15751	15778	702	549289	549332
326	207987	207990	B-418	248383	516	600501	600505	611	195369	195379	702	583368	583371
326	296846	296850	B-418	684749	516	766201	766241	611	523442	523500	702	636704	636738
326	304404	304500	B-418	776621	517	46839		614	529415	529430	702	782986	783000
326	785251	785441	B-418	984751	517	746715	746736	614	577658		702	811615	811616
B-327	B 298529	298530	B-420	438004	B-518	B 271215		615	735398	735435	702	812325	
B-327	B 335437	335470	B-420	275093	B-518	B 315301	315313	616	576782		702	967555	967564
332	28601		422	383470	519	404156	404167	616	756604	756650	708	18751	18782
332	49172	49173	422	554570	519	575562	575564	616	706871	706928	708	416985	417000
332	369505	369681	425	76827	521	726288	726356	619	784710	784718	709	105019	105037
333	243881	243882	425	593862	522	394649	394674	621	420402	420428	710	730545	730557
333	719942	720000	425	734414	526	244145	244151	624	160951	161039	711	284567	284576
333	882001	882135	426	199100	527	585161	585170	624	319711	319726	711	B 311424	311430
335	104116	104127	426	413784	527	744974	745023	624	760236	760238	711	820952	821112
B-337	B 334502		B-429	118343	528	5251	5260	625	607971	607987	712	62823	
B-337	593565	593581	B-429	B 302126	528	454440	454500	626	519711	519715	712	171182	171202
B-337	734112		B-429	397585	531	773536	773574	629	792792	792840	B-713	B 43561	43629
338	778738	778751	B-429	715844	532	43887		630	494656	494665	B-713	72001	72600
339	307948	308030	B-431	B 333777	532	468718	468750	631	166275	166314	B-713	533851	533858
340	582760	582770	B-431	980903	532	975001	975044	632	761401	761430	B-713	B-698251	699750
340	686251	686317	434	240824	536	246140	246144	634	232071	232088	714	739835	739843
340	687695	687750	434	219757	537	220355	220356	634	254319		716	102014	102095
341	30338	30339	B-435	B 364719	537	737728	737738	B-636	B 234382	234387	716	332256	332260
341	199254	199270	B-435	649551	538	562114	562133	B-636	909503	909533	716	562831	563150
342	211684	211687	436	88515	539	652212	652230	640	15169	15184	717	299661	299714
342	879756	879778	437	66045	540	698933	698956	640	347045	347093	718	452469	452471
343	253044	253064	437	762023	543	89362	89372	643	257034		718	579763	579766
344	845186	845197	438	858854	545	415075	415111	643	948035	948066	719	232119	232120
348	709348	709457	438	929228	548	B 261930		644	227372	227377	719	583881	583940
349	7985	8250	B-439	29541									



# AUGUST, 1939

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
735	83993 84005	B-832	B 675751 675847	933	577365 577372	B-1041	B 606906 607500	L. U.	NUMBERS		
736	245340 245353	B-832	B 765751 766025	934	793131 793138	B-1041	B 765001 765150	953	328729-730.		
738	754341 754380	833	B 287815 287821	935	B 287708 287710	B-1045	B 781601 781698	1130	37695.		
B-739	423339 423345	833	512955 512960	935	B 296692 296700	B-1046	960734 960756	1135	270409-410.		
740	336321 336323	833	732901 732907	935	B 344701 344718	1047	632129 632156	<b>VOID</b>			
740	529109 529117	B-835	79713 79722	935	B 791707 791708	B-1048	126884 126999	1-83027, 039, 863117.			
743	1617 1619	B-835	232937 233004	B-936	236250 236255	B-1048	B 140486 140629	B-3-AJ 5871, 15429 inc.			
(Original)		838	B 303329 303330	937	407183 407192	B-1049	B 49954 49955	15431.			
743	592290 592295	B-839	400475 400498	942	591852 591880	B-1049	B 547066 547278	B-3-D 784.			
744	321751 321758	B-839	B 656657 657000	B-943	510271 510282	B-1051	505819 506007	B-3-EJ 1835, 1836.			
744	98745 98787	B-839	B 663751 664500	B-943	B 269762 269764	B-1052	B 6089 6090	B-3-EH 1169.			
744	664878 665116	B-839	B 678751 679432	B-943	B 309456 309478	B-1052	B 413719 413761	B-3-EAppr 1462, 1463.			
747	297518 297532	840	511988 512003	B-945	B 303732 303748	1057	507483 507493	B-3-H 2101, 2327.			
747	854348 854405	841	273188	B-947	B 314131 314136	B-1063	B 118129 118131	B-3-I 3108, 3150, 3369.			
748	424706 424709	841	939341 939359	B-947	B 330617	B-1065	B 316306 316357	B-3-I 3374, 3537 inc.			
748	794466 794548	842	727544 727556	B-947	760546 760554	B-1067	537000	3540.			
B-749	B 496065 496106	843	B 328812	B-951	B 320429 320461	B-1067	891751 891830	B-3-I 3636.			
B-749	623162 623250	843	629713 629776	B-951	391890 391901	1072	970845 970859	B-3-OA 20904.			
B-749	969751 969831	844	B 329541 329555	B-952	947320 947328	B-1074	306717 306722	B-3-BM 35877, 35918.			
750	808676 808705	844	741006 741047	953	328726 328731	B-1079	127888	B-3-BM 36072, 36593,			
755	294717 294722	845	743148 743178	956	14621 14625	B-1083	B 539823 539922	36730.			
755	788683 788693	846	B 282910 282911	B-957	B 72130 72132	1085	253297 253302	5-854061, 103.			
756	145576 145614	846	386597 386619	B-957	B 637623 637653	1085	430065 430120	8-418526.			
756	299421	846	444616 444619	958	242924 242927	B-1088	B 621062 621237	9-479908, 845758.			
757	255487	846	828411 828742	960	B 320701 320702	B-1089	B 549416 549467	16-974329, 344.			
757	845646 845667	847	859554 859604	960	335701 335703	1091	164712	18-71, 591028, 140,			
758	270410	850	32807 32810	960	511633 511638	1091	421576 421595	951651.			
758	544149 544194	850	89615 89643	962	422571	B-1093	256328 256334	22-106860.			
761	277298	851	584860 584861	962	B 262613 262626	B-1094	B 64012 64035	26-579532.			
761	390536 390569	851	744622 744633	962	B 314571 314600	B-1094	B 116881 116910	28-931140, 149, 159,			
762	171620	851	950422 950438	962	769151 769162	1095	207479 207480	927344.			
762	403345 403360	852	278841 278845	963	B 289201 289202	1095	866283 866322	34-528594.			
763	B 301719 301729	852	765606 765672	964	314168 314177	B-1096	B 64935	40-970744.			
763	797452 797503	856	833109 833134	B-965	B 308910 308949	B-1096	B 595417 595500	43-281874-880, 887.			
765	299275 299293	858	734725 734735	B-965	B 291391 291395	B-1096	B 676501 676735	48-91524, 553, 557, 567,			
765	720181 720250	859	295457 295468	B-965	B 342295 342300	B-1097	B 279715 279720	576, 823085, 181-183.			
767	361147 361179	859	762394 762520	B-965	429213	B-1097	B 484660 484667	50-691972, 996.			
767	788167 788169	860	84674 84696	B-965	705513 705591	B-1098	B 69919 69920	52-B 559907, 962, 974,			
768	315061	862	336398 336447	B-965	B 707251 707461	B-1098	B 596960 597000	996, 780832-833, 880,			
768	920209 920236	863	421903 421915	966	B 306422 306488	B-1098	B 823501 823867	781047, 079, 129, 217.			
770	81776 81780	865	10371	966	B 248773 248776	1099	767555 767561	53-696844.			
770	671521 671611	865	597571 597671	968	304560 304561	1101	266200 266214	59-706277.			
776	290099 290178	867	90581 90596	968	611251 611272	B-1102	B 279959	66-390385, 452143, 162,			
777	215313 215314	867	311441 311442	969	414470 414491	B-1102	B 503679 503728	184, 196, 243, 589503,			
777	287129 287149	B-868	461004 461117	970	253590	B-1104	B 68626 68630	575, 579, 589, 596, 639,			
779	170569 170583	870	295517	970	377742 377758	B-1104	B 638731 638980	696675, 685, 814, 821,			
779	263674 263682	870	609919 609947	972	607538 607567	1105	178958 178967	828, 843, 890, 949, 990,			
782	246550 246560	872	293424 293425	975	423962 423975	B-1107	B 257128 257130	697037, 216, 233, 284,			
783	581796 581815	872	769609 769615	975	582532 582543	B-1107	B 289443 289470	290, 353, 382, 490, 574,			
784	223728 223746	876	B 281543 281564	B-979	B 276624 276625	1108	61687 61698	580, 587, 614, 871947.			
784	233780 233816	App.		B-979	530313 530321	1109	650111 650202	73-676389, 394, 116726.			
787	102035 102050	Mem.		981	B 277909 277916	B-1112	14273 14565	77-201151, 277.			
789	793933 793937	876	B 281559 281700	981	412704	B-1112	B 71836 71839	83-333151, 157, 196,			
791	297869 297871	876	B 281930 282000	981	531799 531809	B-1116	210524 210610	386060, 093, 852778,			
791	574213 574275	876	B 295216 295230	B-982	269146 269150	1118	605777 605803	792, 878, 882, 898, 926,			
792	795848 795854	876	564260 564274	B-982	308433 308440	B-1120	960 976	853095, 943414-420, 491.			
794	414851 414858	876	781477 781596	B-982	387035 387044	B-1120	832336 832351	90-595281.			
794	941467 941879	876	849959 850259	B-982	556727 556738	B-1123	B 317647 317700	95-220364, 310729.			
798	435233 435253	877	85515 85528	983	B 238228 238235	B-1123	B 266548	96-213854.			
800	168443 168452	878	274363	983	B 239428	1125	B 258389 258398	100-26981.			
800	364994 365045	878	488621 488624	983	428886 428890	1125	B 304463 304500	107-560822, 851, 611872,			
800	474621 474624	881	164133 164178	(Original)		1126	B 317827 317855	882, 909, 914, 945, 952.			
802	56708	882	528591 528600	983	428907	B-1127	B 334921 335007	116-15001.			
802	522766 522773	886	192808	983	504627 504645	B-1128	B 339128 339160	125-958800, 900, 959055.			
804	401513 401529	886	475765 475797	986	100827 100842	B-1129	310264 310296	130-690565, 583, 611, 694,			
804	575281	887	721810 721931	B-987	73467 73500	B-1129	330306	743, 896301-302, 312,			
806	431574	889	161335	B-987	141001 141073	B-1130	B 57696 57705	331, 356, 384.			
806	766452 766467	889	848391 848471	B-987	693881 694380	B-1130	B 620326 620666	136-24456.			
807	580451 580485	890	405465 405489	B-989	B 317235 317267	1131	492822 492828	164-617377.			
809	742541 742557	890	951001 951019	991	93001 93013	B-1134	319224 319239	177-725475, 62286.			
811	774251 774254	892	174909 174910	B-994	186703 186704	1135	270409 270440	183-415931.			
812	100251 100255	892	795423 795429	995	B 557594 557651	B-1137	B 304501 304549	186-784404-407.			
813	240705 240707	893	800832 800841	995	737188 737240	B-1137	B 344401 344436	193-21156.			
813	308599 308654	898	419619 419620	996	100827 100842	B-1142	B 90751 90825	196-123152, 714544.			
815	B 250900 250910	898	420084 420100	997	89053 89065	1147	476811 476880	211-135556.			
815	380155 380160	899	469784 469785	997	B 331221 331222	1154	31014 31016	237-165314.			
B-816	251207 251221	900	87321 87326	998	78751 78759	1154	717831 717859	246-260611-612.			
B-816	427391 427394	902	736628 736655	998	337467 337500	1154	939628 939629	255-245859.			
817	94013 94023	903	274667 274668	B-1000	B 71101 71175	1156	103171 103181	265-651409.			
817	861021 861373	903	490471 490478	B-1000	B 515390 516000	<b>MISSING</b>					
819	396665 396676	B-904	234007	B-1002	194433	16-313946-947, 952-955,					
B-820	B 81458	B-904	287119 287122	B-1002	B 251830	957-960, 654029-074.					
B-820	145051 145055	B-904	762912 762936	B-1002	625255 625354	34-40104, 107.					
821	494940 494947										



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
519-404156.		738-654361.		843-629713.		1130-57701.		829-85420.	
520-739719.		744-321754-756.		844-741006, 018.		1154-258389-390.		983-239419-420.	
528-5260.		763-301721.		846-386590.				B-1097-279716.	
531-773539, 544.		767-361161, 171-172.		865-597645.				1134-334288-290.	
543-257034.		788167.		867-30550, 586.					
558-664291, 134334, 345.		792-795839-840.		868-461018.					
352, 366, 371.		794-941470.		876-281543, 781518.					
564-27100.		824-76302, 311-315, 317-319.		850069.					
567-621293, 718259.		828-692315, 330, 693321.		921-606496-497, 507.					
569-819064.		830-666908, 932-933.		931-379838.					
583-91649.		667324, 362, 409, 681988.		952-947326.					
607-168968, 973.		682184, 347, 538, 557.		962-762626.					
610-607149.		590, 683048, 051, 685028.		965-707415.					
631-166280, 289, 291-292.		832-52200, 431, 82688.		966-306464.					
643-257034, 948056, 061-065.		82864, 82976, 83073, 091.		968-304560.					
654-732890, 892, 873002, 960946.		85613, 86537, 547641.		983-238228-230, 239419.					
660-764103.		548092, 548448, 647079.		420, 428886-890, 504627-640.					
665-145541, 627, 631-632.		096, 104, 112, 193, 223.		996-100830.					
684-292273.		669036, 067, 123, 135.		1000-515646.					
716-102066.		273, 319, 670235, 415.		1007-500877.					
724-637296.		675766, 769, 793, 675758.		1030-185646-650.					
728-829916.		761, 878, 938-939.		1088-621228.					
		839-663800, 604131-140.		1125-258389-390.					

## GENERAL MOTORS EXHIBIT

(Continued from page 407)

story until the cars have completed one round trip.

In addition to this first scanner, six others are spaced at equal intervals around the loop of film, as previously mentioned. Each of these scanners connects with some one of the six remaining trolley rails and the common return in each section of track. Obviously, the beginning of the story recorded on each loop arrives at each scanner progressively. By connecting each pair of cars, in any one section of the seven-rail track, with the proper trolley rail, sound matching the scene before that pair of cars will be projected to the visitor.

An eighth trolley rail, paralleling these seven, provides a common return path for all speech circuits. In addition, a short section of slotted rail extends along the loading zone for synchronizing purposes.

Synchronization between the rotating drum and the conveyor at first might appear to present difficulties, but it proved to be a straightforward process accomplished by apparatus adapted from automatic elevator control. An interrupter-cam, driven by the rotating drum, actuates a make-and-break contact, thereby advancing a mechanical contactor or "selector" in step with the drum's rotation. A second contactor, mounted on one car in each conveyor section, makes and breaks contact with a special synchronizing rail, which is located in the loading platform section. This circuit advances a second "selector," step-by-step with the car's progress. At each step these two selectors connect with relays so arranged that a premature arrival of the car "selector" functions to slow the conveyor; a tardy arrival to speed it up. The relays produce a temporary speed correction only, and a motor-driven rheostat establishes a semi-permanent speed correction at a slow rate. This double arrangement avoids "hunting."

In event the conveyor only is stopped, the sound machine continues to rotate and picks up the conveyor at a synchronous point after the latter's controls are set for re-starting. Light signals at the

operator's position indicate correct synchronous operation and any departure is immediately flashed on an indicating board showing whether the sound system or the conveyor is out of step.

The machine was shipped on a specially equipped car from the Kearny Works of the Western Electric Company to its present site at the World's Fair. Its extremely fine construction necessitates housing the instrument at the fair in a special air-conditioned room where the temperature never varies more than two degrees and where humidity is held within 5 per cent. Although axial deviations in drum rotation of one-thousandth of an inch in eight feet could be tolerated, it is a matter of interest to note that actual deviations are somewhat less than four ten-thousandths of an inch. To minimize seismic effects, the machine is floated on a layer of structural sponge-rubber to insulate it from its special foundation. The 80,000-pound structure was designed to have a natural frequency of vibration of 7.5 cycles per second; a figure well below the range of hearing. Driving power for the sound reproducer is derived from a motor, which rotates synchronously, through the largest precision ring-gear ever cut. A stabilizing counter torque is offered by a direct current generator, which engages the ring-gear through a separate pinion drive.

The exhibitors wish to acknowledge the cooperation of the electrical workers, who made it possible to complete this project—acknowledged by the public to be one of the finest shows at the fair. Their thanks go to Mr. Harry Compton and his boys for an excellent job.

## NON-UNION UTILITIES SEEK CONTROL OF FOREMEN

(Continued from page 403)

with the performance of his duties on the job or in violation of company rules that prohibit outside activities while in the plant, if these rules are rigidly and impartially enforced against all employees. This goes for foremen, too.

"The foreman is a management representative, first, last, and all the time. As such, he has a double obligation to

refrain from interfering in any way with the union activities of his subordinates. For the foreman, the penalty of not being 100 per cent neutral may be outright discharge. It is a penalty that management has full power to impose and may have to impose in order to be sure of complying fully with the Wagner Act."

## TRACY TESTIFIES BEFORE COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 399)

standard. Of course, those critics who assert that the way to the erection of good houses is to lower the building minimum wage, already a low wage, are merely talking an absurdity. It would accomplish nothing except penalization of workers who, through more than 50 years, have struggled to raise their own standard of living. I don't believe that the building trades men's wages have anything to do with the problem of low-cost housing.

I am not so sure that building materials are exorbitant in price. Our climate requires that all houses be heated and our American standard of living requires that there should be good plumbing. These items alone raise the standard. It is my opinion that the movement for low-cost housing within and without the government has fallen short primarily not because of monopolistic conditions but cut-throat competition.

It is my opinion again that you are struggling against worker psychology. Workers are desirous of having homes, but they have not forgotten their tragic experience beginning in 1929 in lost homes and savings. Workers are contenting themselves with undesirable living quarters rather than running the risk of losing all equities and all savings when another depression comes. The worker knows that a home is expensive, not only to own but to maintain, due to high taxes and upkeep.

Lack of national unity in the housing program is largely responsible for the failure to meet the worker's fear.

And finally, I must re-emphasize the point that so-called low-cost housing is in most cases done under non-union conditions.





Mention here last month of the shrinking v'lets who did not send in their pictures showed us that the boys certainly do read this page. All of them responded in one way or another. Some sent pictures, some explanations, some criticisms. When a few more come through with the pictures we probably will make the heading over, giving due thought to the criticisms. What kin a guy do, however, with something like this—Tip Reynolds' salute to "the new Rogues Gallery"?

### "NUMBER"—PLEASE!

It'd hardly be a manly stunt  
To get hard-boiled and say, "I won't  
Provide my 'mug' to decorate  
The good old page that's really great."

But say, you know, I've some respect  
For those who join that group, select;  
For if my pate should there appear  
The rest might say, "We're leaving here."

But still to show I'm fair and right,  
If you need my mug I'm sure you might  
(If times don't change in a little while,)  
Grab it from 'mong "J. Edgar's" pile.

TIP REYNOLDS,  
Local No. 65, Butte.

\* \* \*

Always did like Arnold Fox's little witti-  
cisms, and here he is with a few more:

### SHOCKING

The New Deal is responsible for Local No.  
B-3 giving an honorary card to the electric  
eel at the World's Fair, and for Mayor La  
Guardia's bursting a collar button. He  
thought they said the nude eel.

### STUNG

Overheard at the World's Fair—  
"I paid 40 cents to see that 'Little Egypt'  
show and got stung."  
"Why, what's the matter with it?"  
"There wasn't anything the matter with it,  
that's what's the matter with it."

### RIGOR MORTIS

"The attitude of the British government is  
stiffening—"  
"Yeah, it's dead enough."

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

\* \* \*

First of the crop of fish stories:

### FAIR EXCHANGE

Two of the boys had been fishing but not  
together, and when they met later it went  
like this:

"Any luck?"  
"Yep, gotta 22 pound black bass."  
"A 22 pound bass! Wow, that's some fish."  
"Well, it would go 20 pounds easy. Get  
any?"

"Nope. I was trolling and thought I'd  
hit a weed but when I pulled in I'd hooked a  
lantern and the darn thing was lighted."

"Say, you know blamed well that's a lie."  
"Tell you what I'll do. You take 17 pounds  
off that bass and I'll blow the lantern out."

F. M. McCORMICK,  
L. U. No. 58.



### FLYNN ON THE MOUND

The old ball game was just half over,  
And the score stood three to two.  
The Married Men called for time  
To decide what they should do.

And as they turned and walked away,  
You could hardly hear a sound.  
They motioned to the bull pen,  
And Flynn strode to the mound.

The crowd gave out a mighty roar  
For Flynn to do his stuff.  
The Single Men looked mighty sick,  
'Cause they knew Flynn was tough.

His blinder and his twister  
Were working mighty fine.  
Why, three runners on the bases  
Were the most at any time.

Once Flynn was on the bases  
And flying like a bird;  
It surely would have been a run,  
Only Flynn got tagged at third.

The fielders never gave a run,  
For they played for their dear Brother,  
It was only when they dropped the ball,  
Or ran into one another.

The Married Men are happy,  
For they'd hustled like bees in a hive.  
At last they'd only lost a game  
By a score of ten to five.

MASON,  
L. U. No. 134.

\* \* \*

Lis'n to this gruesome warning—remember  
safety first each morning.

### THE GREAT ERROR

He touched a wire that was fiz'n—  
Down below he went a-whiz'n;  
The devil had been liz'n,  
And had a fire a-siz'n.  
Now his wife is kiz'n  
A pair of lips that 'tiz'n hiz'n.

JOHN AIKEN,  
L. U. No. B-309.

\* \* \*

### EPITAPH

Here lie the remains of Jonathan Bly.  
Installing an aerial on a skyscraper high  
He poised his arm to swat a fly,  
But the momentum was a little too high  
And over the edge he did fly.  
That's how came the end of Jonathan Bly.

P. K.,  
L. U. No. B-1010.

### WPA IN REVERSE: ADDITIONAL PAUPERIZED WORKERS

The toiler has been ailing,  
His health menacingly failing,  
When famous law-surgeons rushed to his  
bed;  
A simple examination,  
A brief consultation,  
Diagnosed it as a case overfed!

The remedy they dispense  
Will make his pains more intense,  
As proven by scientific calculations;  
For ailments of every kind,  
Both of the body and mind,  
Go hand in hand with diminished rations!

Progress is led astray  
In an awkward way,  
Beneficial achievements gone at fault;  
With reductions in pay  
Of the WPA  
Additional Pauperized Workers will result!

A Bit O' Luck,  
ABE GLICK,  
Local No. B-3.

\* \* \*

### REVISED PROVERBS

"A friend in need is a friend indeed"—  
When the loan's made, the friendship'll fade  
with speed!

"Where there's a will there's a way"—  
A depressed relative to play!

"A penny saved is a penny earned"—  
When well spent, 'tis well enjoyed, I learned.

ABE GLICK,  
Local No. B-3.

\* \* \*

### NOT GUILTY

It matters not what happens  
In the days that are far or near,  
I haven't a reason to worry  
As long as my conscience is clear.

If the fruit has spoiled on my family tree,  
Or lost its familiar cheer,  
I haven't a reason to worry  
As long as my conscience is clear.

The world may seem to scorn me,  
And some may even sneer;  
I haven't a reason to worry  
Long as my conscience is clear.

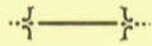
Remember old man Columbus,  
In fourteen ninety-two?  
People thought the world was square.  
He proved it wasn't true.

If you think your name be darkened,  
By someone's foolish deed,  
Just raise your chin—walk straight ahead,  
That's all that you will need.

Remember your early teachings,  
The Good Book's, the proper light?  
Follow your nose, you'll not go wrong,  
You can't beat things that are right.

B. J.,  
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.





THE critics of democracy have the easiest of tasks in demonstrating its inefficiency. But there is something even more important than efficiency and expediency, namely, justice. And democracy is the only social order that is admissible, because it is the only one consistent with justice. The moral consideration is supreme.

ROBERT BRIFFAULT.

